





# Watchdog MPs demand end of VAT on arts

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

An all-party committee of MPs yesterday called for the abolition of value-added tax on all cultural events by 1985. In the meantime there should be an immediate cut in VAT for arts organizations by five points below the standard rate, the Commons Education, Science and Arts Committee said.

At present rates that would mean a reduction from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

In an interim report, the committee said their recommendation to abolish VAT was in accordance with a Council of Europe directive of 1977, which said the provision of all cultural services which were in the public interest, theatre, concerts and other cultural events should be exempt by 1985.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Charles Phipps, said it was quite clear that there was a widespread feeling among arts organizations that the VAT was discouraging and damaging to the arts. The tax raised tickets beyond the threshold of price resistance for many people and deprived sections of the public from regular access to the performing arts.

"In that VAT applies irrespective of profit or loss, the tax bears heavily on the live performing arts particularly in Europe and other public spending. However he admitted that London ratepayers would probably be reluctant if their burden was increased from £9m to £50m.

Mr Banks said that such spending on the arts was a perfectly proper way of spending money. With a lot of using money and with considerable deprivation in London it was justifiable on social, political and artistic grounds.

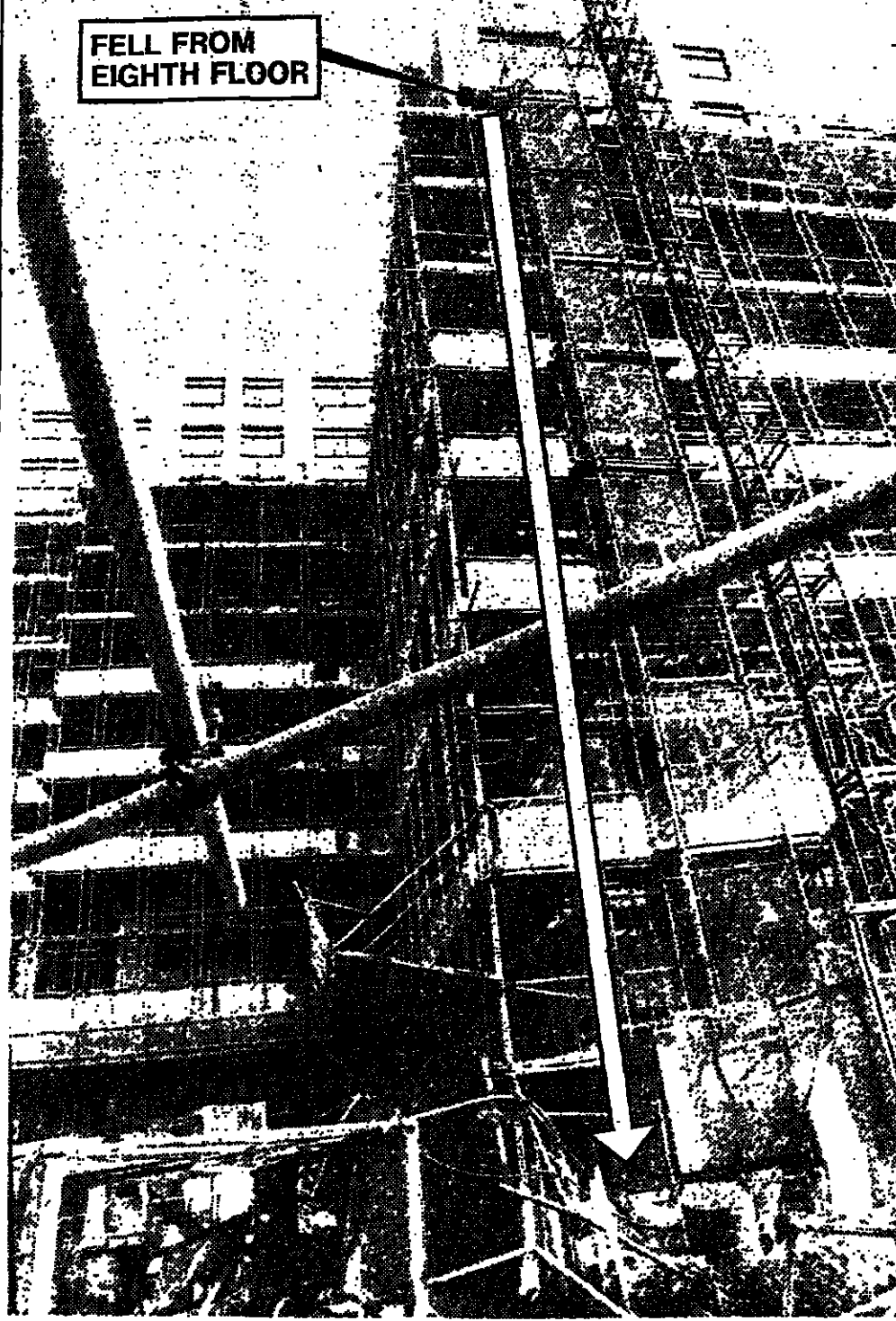
"The GLC has given a dramatic boost to arts funding. It was not easy to get such an increase. We have done our part and I would like to see central government do a lot more," he said.

Referring to the role of private funding for the arts, Mr Banks said the council would not turn down money. He objected to private companies creaming off the most prestigious arts to subsidize and taking the benefits from them.

The arts lobby was weak and therefore did not get sufficient funds, within the lobby there was a disproportionate favouring of opera and ballet, he said.

Mr Banks said the GLC would announce soon the allocation of £300,000 in the annual budget to be devoted entirely to the encouragement of ethnic minorities in London.

FELL FROM EIGHTH FLOOR



## Lift plunge kills three workmen

Three workmen were killed yesterday when a lift they were dismantling from the side of this block of flats fell eight storeys to the pavement. Their foreman tried to save their lives by wedging a forklift truck under the lift cage to take the weight off the men. The accident happened at the West Kensington housing estate, North End Road, Fulham, West London, where flats are being renovated. One worker, Mr

Thomas Concannon said the lift appeared to go off its runners at the top of the building. "We all tried to help them, but they were hurt so badly they did not stand a chance," he said. The dead men were named as Mr Paul Creath, aged 38, of West Croft Way, Cricklewood, Mr James O'Neill, aged 51, of Fifth Avenue, Queen's Park, and Mr William Frewer, aged 53, of Northchurch Road, Wembley.

## Alliance role outlined on education

By Ogr Education Correspondent

Higher education is unlikely to return to its pre-crisis position under a future SDP Liberal Alliance government, Mr Tom McNally, Social Democrat MP for Stockport, South, indicated yesterday.

Delivering the Foundation oration at University College, London, Mr McNally said: "The emphasis that any Alliance government is likely to give to the training and educational provisions of the 16-19 age group means that higher education can expect neither blank cheques nor a return to the status quo."

Mr McNally indicated, nevertheless, that the Alliance would wish to support the Robbins principle that places in higher education should be available to all those qualified and wishing to take them.

Mr McNally criticized the Government's decision to cut the universities' grant and increase fees for overseas students.

"A policy aimed at economy has already cost the Government £200m for voluntary redundancies," he said, referring to the estimated cost of redundancies in university staffs, which the Government has made no commitment to pay.

He continued: "Sir Keith's determination to press ahead with restructuring (the universities) with little or no understanding of the impact of his policies combines pig-headedness with myopia."

The Government's policy on overseas students had sent British institutes of higher education "pimping-round the world in pursuit of the privileged, the rich, but essentially second rate."

But Mr McNally gave no promise that a future SDP or Alliance government would seek to reverse present policies.

He simply said that an Alliance government would wish to find all sectors of education with well-thought-out, non-sectional ideas of how best to repair the damage done to the system and give it a long term perspective to the end of the century.

"Whether this would best be done by direct dialogue between the incoming Secretary of State and the various interest groups, or by asking someone to produce a rapid 'one-man-Robbins' to form the basis of public debate and ministerial action, I am open to persuasion."

## Lobby system examined Yes, or then again no, Minister

By John Witherow

The programme maintained that Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet was the "leakiest" Conservative one of modern times. It identified the "deep throat" of Mrs Thatcher's government as Bernard Ingham, a former Labour councillor and now her press secretary who regulates the official flow of information.

In the event of a build up to a nuclear war, Mr Ingham would take on the formidable powers of Director General of the BBC, of ITV, head of local radio, the editors of Fleet Street newspapers and editor in chief of the Press Association.

Information affecting the lives of millions of people has been kept secret from the public, Panorama argued. Ministers can refuse to answer questions on more than 100 subjects in the Commons and were capable of rigging question time using plant back-benchers to ask prearranged questions designed to show the minister in the best light.

Lord Croham, who as Sir

Douglas Allen was head of the Home Civil Service, told Panorama that Britain probably possessed the most secretive system in the Western world.

Peter Heffnessy, a former journalist with The Times who recently identified Government telephone tapping of opponents as far back as 1946, described the lobby system as "the real cancer of British journalism" where independence was traded for a supply of information.

One of the more amusing reflections on the Government's control of information and influence of the public came from Sir Angus Maude, until last September Paymaster General and co-ordinator of Government information. He had produced a list of phrases for use by ministers in speeches and writings which included such statements as "what we're paid depends on what we produce" and there is "no such thing as a good day's pay for a bad day's work".

Lord Croham, who as Sir

## Secret note to jury clears man on appeal

Three judges in the Court of Appeal yesterday cleared a man of a murder conviction against a black Londoner, Mr Newton Rose.

Mr Rose, aged 21, a decorator, of Olinda Road, Stoke Newington, north London, was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court last December for the murder of Mr Tony Donnelly, a National Front supporter. He was found guilty by a majority verdict of 10 to two. Three of his friends, Mr Ian Henry, aged 21, manager, of Meridian Walk, Tottenham; Mr Orville Alexander Johnson, aged 21, unemployed, of Reighton Road, Clapton; Mr Michael Carson, aged 20, unemployed, of Scarborough Road, Leytonstone, were convicted of attempting to pervert the course of justice and sentenced to six months. Their convictions were also quashed.

Mr Rose will remain in custody until this morning in case the Crown seeks leave to appeal to the House of Lords. The other three were released on bail.

The main ground for the appeal was that at the trial Judge Clarke had acted wrongly in secretly giving the jury a deadline after taking seven hours to reach a verdict.

Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Stephen Brown, said the judge's action was "a grave material irregularity, which we deplore".

The appeal judges were told that Judge Clarke's deadline message was passed to the jury at 5.45pm via Mr Philip Spencer, the court clerk. It said if they did not reach a decision in the next 20 minutes they would be discharged.

Five minutes after the deadline elapsed they announced that they had originally miscounted the votes, and returned the majority verdicts.

A few days later, Lord Lane, said Judge Clark wrote to the lawyers involved telling them of his action.

## Science report

### Universe may end in a whimper

By the Staff of "Nature"

The Universe, now commonly thought to have begun with a big bang, will end in a whimper as a sea of material particles no more exciting than electrons. Moreover, so far apart are they, that they are unlikely even to collide with one another. However, that end-point is a long way off, probably lifetimes.

That is what might be called the orthodox conclusion of a study of the cosmological consequences of the recognition in the past few years that the particles of nuclear matter called protons may not, as previously expected, be indefinitely stable.

The study has been carried out by Duane A. Dicus and John R. Letaw, of the University of Texas, and Doris C. Teplitz, of Maryland University, and Vigor L. Teplitz, of surprisingly the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The possibility that protons, the electrically charged particles that are the nuclei of hydrogen atoms, may not after all be stable has been suggested by new theories of how different kinds of material particles are related to one another.

Although it has from the outset been appreciated that the cosmological implications of such an instability would be profound, they have not so far been calculated in detail.

It is also clear that such instability of protons must for practical purposes be negligible. Experiments have shown that the time of the proton cannot be on average, less than a million million million years. At least three experiments (two in the United States and one in India) are being undertaken in the hope of extending that limit a thousand times.

For cosmologists the obvious implications of proton instability are that all particles of nuclear matter will eventually turn into less substantial particles, ultimately electrons. The calculations now described are the first to show how and when that should be accomplished.

One of the complications that have to be considered is the way energy released by the conversion of protons (and other particles of nuclear matter) would help to supply stars with a modest amount of energy even when their thermonuclear fuel was exhausted.

The conclusion is that in such a Universe the end point at which all matter had been converted into electrons lies at least 10,000 times further off than the average lifetime of the proton. Given the expansion of the Universe between now and then, the electrons of which it will ultimately be made will be so widely separated that they will have a negligible influence on one another.

The authors of the research cannot, however, be dogmatic about the conclusion because of the doubt they share with all other cosmologists about the future expansion of the Universe. There is no way of telling from observations whether the expansion will continue indefinitely or alternatively, eventually be halted by the gravitational attraction of one part for another.

The second possibility has ironically been given a new lease of life by development in the theory of the particles of matter linked with the prediction that protons may be unstable, the possibility that the particles of matter called neutrinos, hitherto supposed to be massless, may have sufficient mass to hold the Universe together.

If that were the case the result would be that the Universe would oscillate, with one phase of expansion being followed by an equivalent period of contraction.

It does emerge, however, that if protons are unstable the alternating phases of expansion and contraction of such a Universe would not be symmetrical, and that at each successive expansion phase the maximum radius of the Universe would increase.

Source: *Astronomical Journal*, January 1, 1982 (Vol 252, p1).

© Nature-Times News Service, 1982.

## Slip delays trains

A Landslip near Cliftonham, Wiltshire delayed trains between London, Bath and Bristol.

Overseas selling prices: 1 lb. 5s 2d, 2 lb. 10s 2d, 3 lb. 15s 2d, 4 lb. 20s 2d, 5 lb. 25s 2d, 6 lb. 30s 2d, 7 lb. 35s 2d, 8 lb. 40s 2d, 9 lb. 45s 2d, 10 lb. 50s 2d, 11 lb. 55s 2d, 12 lb. 60s 2d, 13 lb. 65s 2d, 14 lb. 70s 2d, 15 lb. 75s 2d, 16 lb. 80s 2d, 17 lb. 85s 2d, 18 lb. 90s 2d, 19 lb. 95s 2d, 20 lb. 100s 2d.

## Arbitration for market forces offer

By David Felton Labour Reporter

The Government's controversial "market forces" pay offer to 520,000 white-collar civil servants, which proposes awards ranging from nothing to 5.5 per cent, is to go to arbitration next month.

It will follow the arbitration hearing of the flexible rostering dispute on the railways which is due to start next Monday at the Railway Staff National Tribunal, chaired by Lord MacGillivray. British Rail and the three unions in the industry will present evidence to the tribunal, which will make the final ruling on rostering for 20,000 train drivers that was at the centre of the recent six-week campaign of strikes by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF).

The National Union of Railwaymen, which has already accepted flexible rostering for the 12,000 guards who are members of the union, will argue at the tribunal that the terms for footplatemen should be exactly the same as for guards.

ASLEF representatives are expected to put forward to the tribunal proposals for flexibility around the guaranteed eight-hour day which the union leadership has emphasized, it is not prepared to give up.

The Civil Service arbitration will probably be heard by the middle of next month on disagreed terms of reference, after the failure of Treasury and union negotiators to decide on a formula.

Leaders of the nine Civil Service unions rejected the Government's pay offer out of hand and opted immediately for arbitration. The findings will be binding, with the proviso that the Government will retain the option of going to Parliament to ask for the findings to be overturned if it felt they were not on the national interest.

The Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, headed by Mr David Calcutt, QC, will hear evidence on the unions' 13 per cent claim and the administration's offer, which gives staff no increase at all.

## Picket line relaxed at hospital

By David Hewson

Striking porters and canteen staff relaxed their picket line at St Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield, London, yesterday after complaints that their action was endangering patients.

Mr Anthony Mowan, the hospital administrator, said that over the weekend a cancer patient and a pregnant woman needing specialist treatment were affected by the dispute. An ambulance carrying the cancer patient, he said, was delayed for 20 minutes by the picket line. The full-time NUPE official covering the dispute, said that the pickets had now decided to allow all casualty admissions.

The union, which had been allowing all ambulances carrying dialysis, radiotherapy and emergency patients through the picket line, said yesterday it knew nothing of the case. But Mr Mowan said, the full-time NUPE official covering the dispute, said that the pickets had now decided to allow all casualty admissions.

## Protection of benefits 'will harm low-paid'

By Pat Healy, Social Services correspondent

Changes in the way the Government proposes to protect supplementary benefit against inflation will lead to an average family with two children losing the equivalent of a week's wages in three years' time. That is claimed today by the Shelter Housing Advisory Centre (Shac), hours before the Budget is expected to confirm the new method.

Because of technical changes being introduced in the Government's unified housing benefit scheme next year, pensioners will be no worse off, Shac says. But low income families will suffer losses that will amount to half a week's wages in three years' time for a two-child family with a gross income now of £70 a week.

The figures are the first attempt to assess the impact of the Government proposal to exclude housing costs from the retail price index

for the purpose of the annual review of supplementary benefit rates. That proposal is also criticized today by the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux (Nacab) which calculates that at least 10 million people will be adversely affected.

Nacab points out that five million people depend on supplementary benefit, another 3,500,000 receive rent and rate rebates, and other low income families would lose eligibility for benefits based on supplementary benefit allowances.

The actual losses in terms of lowered housing assistance are estimated by Shac to amount to £54 in the first year for a family with one adult earning the average wage of £120 a week, supporting two children and paying a rent of £15 a week.

In the third year of the new system, that family would be £100 a year worse off.

## DEATH PARENTS ARE JAILED

A couple were jailed for manslaughter yesterday after the deaths of their twin daughters, aged three weeks, during an argument.

Their father, Thomas Pearce, aged 36, and the mother, Christina Theresa Sainsbury, aged 24, was sentenced to 18 months.

Pearce had told Leeds Crown Court that one twin started crying when he tried to get her away from her mother and put her in her cot. He tried to grab the other baby, Sainsbury said, and this happened about two or three times. Both babies suffered brain damage.

Mr Justice Michael Davies told the parents: "You brought these little babies into the world, and you were responsible for them going out of it three weeks after they were born. It is a crime which is appalling in the true sense of the word. At the same time there are features in which excite compassion. The tragedy is I think you both loved them and did care for them during their short lives."

Pearce, unemployed, of Limerick Close, Hull, and Sainsbury, of Feldene, Hull, separated after the deaths.

## NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

The National Savings Bank announces that with effect from 1st April 1982 the interest rate payable on Investment Account deposits will be 13½% per annum.

UNIONIST



## £35,000 'golden handshake' for Joe Gormley

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Joe Gormley, the retiring moderate president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who is at the centre of a continuing political controversy, is to receive a "golden handshake" of about £35,000.

The payment is an ex-gratia lump sum made up of three times his annual pension, and it is being recommended by the NUM national executive by the union's powerful finance committee. The £25,000-a-year president, aged 65, will receive the cash tax-free.

That payment, unprecedented in size in the labour movement, is only part of a generous retirement package that is almost certain to be approved by miners' leaders when Mr Gormley bids farewell at his final executive meeting in Workington in two days' time. The union leader, known affectionately as "Battered Cherub", will be given the Jaguar in which he has been chauffeured round for the last few years.

He will also be allowed to stay in his NUM-owned luxury home in Sudbury-on-Thames for the rest of his life at a peppercorn rent. The house, complete with swimming pool, will then revert to the union.

There could be a move by discontented left-wingers to block the hand-wingers' retirement package at Thursday's executive meeting. Mr Jack Collins, Kent area secretary of the NUM, had protested by letter and Mr Joe Whelan, secretary of the Nottinghamshire area, last night described the golden handshake as "a bloody insult to the miners".

Left-wingers are still furious with Mr Gormley over an article he wrote for the *Daily Express* on the eve of a pithead ballot two months ago, in which he advised miners to ignore the unanimous recommendation of their national executive and accept a 9.5 per cent pay offer rather than go on strike.

The NUM president survived subsequent censure moves demanding his resignation by a single vote as the dominant moderate majority on his executive closed ranks in his support, but the issue is still live. Since that vote, 17-15 to raise the resignation demand again, though Mr Lawrence Day, the union's general secretary has told the

area's leaders that the matter has been dealt with.

However, any move against the golden handshake is unlikely to succeed not only because Mr Gormley can muster an executive majority, but because all the union's other full-time officials stand to gain by the same cash arrangements when they retire.

That is because the £35,000 payout to the president is based on a formula enshrined in the coalminers' own pension scheme. When they retire, they receive a tax-free, ex-gratia payment of 156 weeks' pension, and this principle has for some years been operated without publicity in the NUM on the basis that "what's good for the men is good for the officials".

NUM officials' pensions are based on reckonable years of service to the union, and in Mr Gormley's case it is authoritatively estimated that he is entitled to a pension of some 46 per cent of his existing salary of about £25,000 a year. That would be approximately £12,000 giving an estimated handshake of £35,000. The actual sum is not specified in the finance committee minutes.

The finance committee decision was taken in private last week at a meeting attended by Mr Gormley, the vice-president, his long-time political opponent — Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of the Scottish miners; Mr George Rees, secretary of the Welsh miners, also a Communist; Mr Trevor Bell, the white-collar section leader and Mr Jack Jones, president of the Leicestershire coalfield, both moderates.

Mr Gormley is due to retire on April 4, and his militant successor, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area, takes over the following day. Mr Scargill and the other two Yorkshire executive members, Mr Owen Briscoe and Mr John Weaver, have been instructed by their area council not to attend any farewell function to pay tribute to the outgoing president.

They, and perhaps others, are therefore expected to boycott an executive dinner being held in Mr Gormley's honour in a Workington hotel on Wednesday.

## Police chief welcomes security firms' aid

From John Chartres

Britain's police service can no longer "go it alone" in the fight against increasing crime, Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday.

Mr Anderton, who had formally opened what is claimed to be the first "fully automated central station" operated by a commercial security company, said the task of crime prevention was now beyond ordinary police resources.

Displaying a very different attitude towards commercial security companies from that exhibited by many chief constables in recent years, Mr Anderton said: "My officers and I need all the help we can get from the ordinary citizen who shows he cares, and from security companies with such an enormous part to play."

"In much the same way the owners of houses and business premises of every kind recognize only too well just how vulnerable they are, and how limited is the physical protection patrolling police officers can give them, so they need to build their own defences."

"There was a time when the regular police imagined they could cope with all crime and anti-social behaviour and rather resented the growth of security organizations," he went on.

"But not any more. We are at war against crime and the police 'infantry' welcome every technical support which adds to the weight of their armour."

Referring to the 48 per cent increase in crime in his area in the past seven years, Mr Anderton said: "The trouble today is that there are not enough cavalry in the form of uniformed police officers to come to the rescue when the trumpet call goes out."

Mr Anderton was speaking at the opening of the new and computerized central station to be operated in Manchester by ADT Security Systems, a multinational company which has 200,000 clients in the United States, Europe and the Middle East, including 10,000 in the United Kingdom.

The Manchester centre serves clients in the North-west of England and the Midlands, and the facilities will include another automated system in London next year, so that clients throughout the mainland will be linked to it.



## A Pankhurst's museum appeal

Miss Helen Pankhurst, at 17, grand-daughter of Emmeline Pankhurst, launching a national appeal for £500,000 to establish a museum and women's centre at 60 and 62 Nelson Street, Manchester, the birthplace of the suffragette movement. Nelson Street was Emmeline Pankhurst's home, and in 1903 she founded the Women's Social and Political Union from there. Today the houses, which are Grade II listed buildings and two of Manchester's few remaining Georgian

buildings, are boarded up and empty. Helen Pankhurst, a student at the Atlantic College in Wales, is the grand-daughter of Emmeline Pankhurst's daughter Sylvia. Helping her to launch the appeal was Lord Brockway, aged 94, and one of the few people still living to have met Mrs Pankhurst.

"When I first knew her she was rather subordinate to her husband, Richard, and then quite suddenly she emerged as a tremendously extrovert, dynamic person herself," he said.

## Power failure 'lessons learnt'

Emergency procedures for power failures need improving in the South-west of England, according to a report issued yesterday by the South Western Electricity Board. The board has accepted recommendations made by an internal panel which investigated 6,000 faults in the region caused by a freak blizzard in December.

From our correspondent Bristol

Several thousand homes were left without power for up to a week, which led to complaints from local MPs. Most faults were caused by the weight of ice and snow on overhead lines or by high winds bringing down the lines.

The report said that communications between consumers and boards

switchboards were poor and only two-thirds of callers could get through. The board now plans to set up 13 emergency units in the region to help compile information from consumers.

Staff will be given extra training so that more of them can be assigned to emergency repair work on overhead cables.

## Immigrant families separated by red tape

By Lucy Hodges

Research by the government-funded immigrants' advisory service shows that many wives and children of British immigrants are wrongly being turned away because of discrepancies in their applications.

The research, presented to a House of Commons select committee yesterday, examined 45 Bangladeshi cases of dependants of people settled here being refused entry. The researchers felt that 31 of the cases were genuine and 11 were mostly so. They thought only three were not genuine.

Mr John Ennals, director of the United Kingdom Immigrants' Advisory Service, told the subcommittee examining immigration from the Indian sub-continent that he hoped many of the refusals could be reversed. So far three had been reversed, and he was hopeful for another family being interviewed by the British High Commission in Dacca.

One of the three cases concerned Mrs Muhibun Nessa, who wanted to bring her four children to join her husband here. She was rejected because the authorities were not convinced the family was related to Mr Nessa.

The researchers, Mr Zahurul Chowdhury and Mr Ken Brown, visited their home in Bangladesh, questioned the family and found that everything they said tallied with their application. Moreover they found British-bought gifts which could not have been bought locally. Photographs and a marriage certificate on the wall further convinced them.

The new evidence was put to an immigration appeal tribunal and the family was allowed in. The other two families were admitted after fresh applications had been made to the entry clearance officers.

The research was carried out last year on a grant from the Commission for Racial Equality. Mr Ennals agreed that the methods used by immigration officers at the high commission in Dacca had got better, but there was still room for improvement.

He recommended that interviews with applicants should be recorded and said that adjudicators who heard appeals in this country against refusals of entry abroad, should visit the Indian sub-continent.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Radio calls for Carol Thatcher

Miss Carol Thatcher, the Prime Minister's daughter, yesterday started a new job as presenter of a radio phone-in programme for the London Broadcasting Company.

Yesterday she joined a daily phone-in show, broadcast from the Ideal Homes Exhibition and will take over the 10 pm to 1 am Saturday night programme, *Night Line*.

After her appointment, Miss Thatcher, aged 28, had said that she would not be drawn into arguments about her mother.

Yesterday she started by dealing with a caller complaining about the use of background music on television nature programmes. Other topics discussed were the London Transport strike due tomorrow and the selection of Mr Pat Wall as Labour candidate for Bradford North.

### School prayers for fire victims

The two teenagers who died in a fire at a disco party in a former stable loft in Tower Street, Rye, East Sussex, on Saturday night were named yesterday as Nigel Baker, aged 13, of Rye, and Sarah, aged 14, of Fyresay, Fairlight, near Rye.

A third pupil at Thomas Peacock School, Rye, Mattheys Van Ast, aged 14, is receiving treatment for severe burns. Prayers were said for the three at school assembly yesterday.

### Police reinstated

Five Humberdale drug squad policemen who were acquitted by a Crown Court jury at York last weekend of drugs offences were reinstated today by Mr David Hall, the Chief Constable. They had been suspended for more than two years.

### Free fall victim named

A skydiver who was killed when his parachute failed to open after jumping from an aircraft at 10,000 ft on Sunday with the Spread-eagles free fall parachute club on Sunday was named yesterday as Mr Michael Moreau, aged 34, of Charlton Road, Shepton, Middlesex, who was married with two children.

# ON MARCH 25th THE 'EXECUTIVE CAR OF THE YEAR' FOR 1980 AND 1981 WILL ALSO BECOME AN ESTATE...



## WITH THE LARGEST LOADSPACE IN BRITAIN AND THE BEST FUEL FIGURES IN ITS CLASS. THE NEW PEUGEOT 505 ESTATE.

PEUGEOT 505  
TAKE PRIDE IN PRECISION



# Scarman appeal for community policing defended

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Sir James Crane, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, last night defended the community policing principles advocated by Lord Scarman in his report on the Brixton riots.

He told Cardiff Business Club: "Effectiveness in policing depends on harnessing the interests of others." The end result of effective policing should be public satisfaction. He said Lord Scarman offered a chance to re-examine policing objectives and methods of tackling crime, to see whether fitted together and were what the public wanted.

"Lord Scarman offers us an agenda for practical ways in which more effective policing can be developed and public support for the police harnesses through improved recruitment, training and local consultation about objectives and methods."

A public debate conducted on a conflict between so-called hard and soft policing was misleading and even irrelevant. Both had their place, he argued.

"A procedure for consultation about policing needs to be directed towards partnership in preventing crime and maintenance of a peaceful and harmonious community, or it will be ineffective."

"The police service at every rank needs to recognize that a serious anti-crime strategy means a conscious pulling together of the tactics of law enforcement and community support. Neither will succeed without the other."

Sir James did not deny the spontaneity of much of last year's disorders, "but I believe that among the contributory factors has been the history of attempts by extremist groups, both right and left, to bring violence to our streets, for example by marches or demonstrations. Nor would I discount the insidious effect of their propaganda."

The rhetoric commonly employed was the language of intolerance and violence. "If such views are reported on or reacted to unthinkingly they give the impression of a detectable eagerness to find a potential for disorder, where it does not nor need not exist," he added.

His comments reflect the clash between Lord Scarman and a senior police officer about the Brixton report.

Mr Leslie Walker, deputy assistant Commissioner in charge of south London police, said last month that the report had put the Metropolitan Police in a dilemma. Mr Walker referred on London Weekend Television to Lord Scarman's examination of saturation policing.

"He says a police operation of that sort will at times be essential in order to contain the crime rate, but if likely to lead to a riot the police should withdraw," he said.

His Lordship said to see his Lordship to say is what he thinks we should do when the sheer weight of crime itself is threatening public tranquility," Mr Walker said.

## Truth drug clash in death case

Noisy scenes erupted in Leicester Crown Court yesterday when a convicted killer suggested that three prison officers accused of murdering Barry Prosser should take a truth drug.

Spectators in the public gallery clapped and shouted "Well done lad" when one witness, Patrick Galvin said he was willing to take a truth drug if the three officers, who deny the murder, did so too.

The outburst brought a sharp rebuke from Mr Justice Skinner, who said: "I want no more demonstrations like that at all."

Galvin made the offer after defence counsel suggested he was not telling the truth when he alleged that he saw the three accused, Mr Melvin Jackson, aged 33, Mr Eric Smith, aged 33, and Mr Howard Price, aged 25, going towards Prosser's cell hours before he was found dead in Winslow Green Prison, Birmingham, in August 1980.

It was eight months later at the inquest in Birmingham that Galvin first told that he had seen the three accused returning red-faced from Prosser's cell. He told the court that was because he feared for his life.

Prosser, a father of two children and self-employed carpenter from Sedgley, West Midlands, died from shock caused by a ruptured stomach and perforated gullet. He was on remand for criminal damage. The trial continues today.

## Nott saves warships from cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Navy's two big amphibious assault ships, Fearless and Intrepid, which last year's defence review said should be phased out, have been saved, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, announced yesterday.

The Royal Marines, who would rely on the 12,000-ton ships in wartime, welcomed the news last night. But the Navy has mixed feelings over the decision, which was foreshadowed in *The Times* last week.

Fearless is 17 years old and Intrepid 15, and there are no plans to replace them. There can therefore be only a limited future for the kind of amphibious capability they provide.

Naval officers would have preferred to use the annual £3m it will cost to keep them afloat to retain the carrier *Invincible*, instead of selling her to Australia.

Fearless and Intrepid will also continue to take turns with each other to provide sea training for officer cadets from Dartmouth. Two of the 6,000-ton county class destroyers were due to take over training duties for the Dartmouth cadets after the demise of Fearless and Intrepid.

Last night's statement indicated only that the two destroyers would continue in service for the time being, pending a final decision.

## Racial tension led to machete killing

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

A coloured South African who was subjected to racial abuse by his neighbours went berserk with a machete and killed his neighbour's wife, Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Deo Nayer, aged 44, of Croft Road, Stockingford, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, was given a suspended sentence after admitting the woman's manslaughter.

Mr Justice Hirst told him he was taking a merciful course in sentencing him to two years imprisonment suspended for two years, and added: "I am satisfied that you are normally a peaceable, hard working citizen and a good neighbour and that the terrible events that occurred were the culmination of a build-up of racial tension between you and your neighbours which was not of your choosing."

Nayer had admitted the manslaughter of Mrs Margaret Barnes, aged 42, and to assaulting another neighbour and her son, aged 12. His plea of not guilty to murdering Mrs Barnes on the grounds of provocation and diminished responsibility was accepted by the prosecution.

Mr Desmond Perrett, QC, for the prosecution, said Nayer, who is of Asian origin, came to Britain in 1960 and has his own roofing business. He had lived for some years in Croft Road, and the Barnes family came to live next door in May of last year.

Although differences between them were trivial at the start there developed a feud which had a racial nature. Racial abuse was hurled at Nayer and was particularly wounding to him as his wife the only coloured family in the area.

Things had reached the stage where Nayer was preparing to leave the area when the dispute boiled over in August last year. Nayer's son and the Barnes' son were fighting in the street when Nayer saw his son being kicked. He picked up a machete which he used at work and attacked Mrs Barnes.

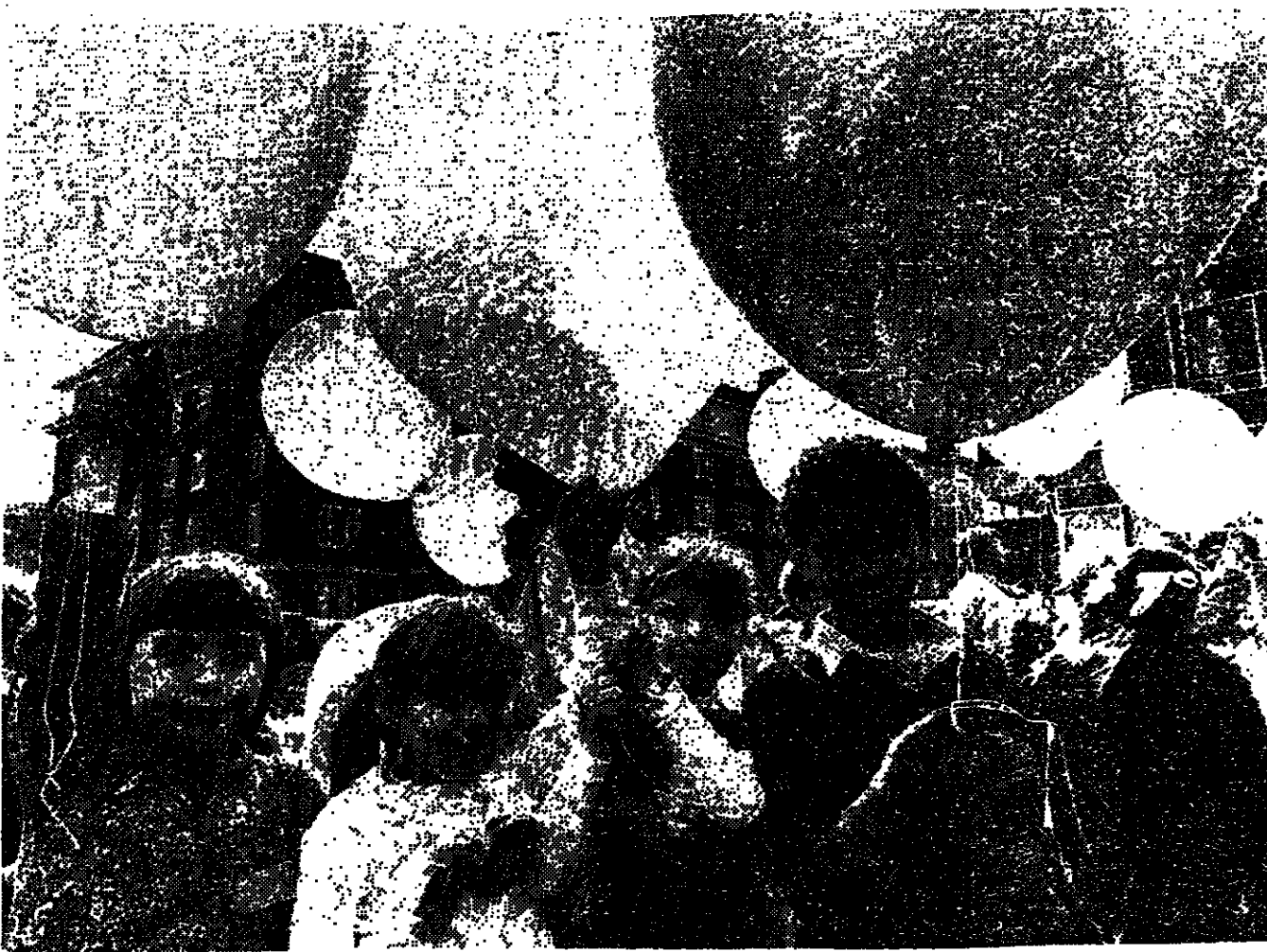
Mr Igor Judge, QC, for the defence, said that until the arrival of the Barnes family Nayer had always had peaceful, amicable relations with his neighbours who spoke highly of him.

## Sit-in silence at Lucas

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The Birmingham headquarters of Lucas Industries, the cars-to-aircraft components group was isolated yesterday when girls manning the telephone switchboard joined in a sit-in, white-collar staff.

The Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical



Flying the flags: Children at the Commonwealth Institute, London, about to release 46 balloons, one for each member nation, in celebration of Commonwealth Day yesterday.

## TUC pledges support for teachers' action

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The TUC's local government coordinating committee yesterday gave full support to the two main teachers' unions' decision to take industrial action from Thursday in an attempt to force employers to submit their pay claim to arbitration.

Mr Alan Fisher, chairman of the committee and general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "The action by the teachers' unions in England and Wales is vitally important for all local government workers who have not yet settled their pay claim for the coming year."

"Local authority and other public service employers must recognize that if strikes are to be avoided in our essential services, they must accept the need of arbitration."

when negotiations have broken down.

The coordinating committee agreed that all local government unions would take no action that might impede the effectiveness of the teachers' action.

The National Union of Teachers (NUT) and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers have called on members not to supervise pupils during the strike break and to refuse to take part in staff or parent meetings after school hours.

The National Association of Head Teachers is calling on its members to do nothing to minimize the effect of that action, and has predicted that as a result many schools will have to close during the lunch-hour, or for even longer.

The NUT said last night that so far four local authorities, including one Tory county council, had indicated, informally, that they would be prepared to support the teachers in their demand to go to arbitration. They are Oxfordshire, the Inner London Education Authority, Nottingham, and Leeds.

Barnsley and Northamptonshire are understood to be considering giving their support. Mr Jack Morris, chairman of Northamptonshire's education committee, said he would do everything he could to persuade the county council to go to arbitration.

The NUT has promised to call off its industrial action in those authorities which make a public statement of their support. The union emphasized yesterday that the statement must be an

explicit, formal commitment by the council. It also wanted authorities to call on their appropriate local authority association urgently to reconsider their position on arbitration.

The teachers claim that pay negotiations broke down last week after the employers refused to improve on their initial offer of a 3.4 per cent increase from April 1. The teachers have been demanding an increase of 11 to 12 per cent.

However, the employers maintain that negotiations have barely begun, and that there is therefore no question, at this stage, of referring the claim to arbitration. They want further discussions, they say. The teachers reply that a 3.4 per cent offer is not a basis for serious negotiations.

## AUEW election

# Struggle for a growing power base

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

By the end of this month, members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will have elected a new general secretary. Today 805,350 voting papers will be sent from the union's Peckham headquarters in south London for a postal ballot to decide the successor to Sir John Boys, the veteran Scottish anti-Communist, salvationist and former Labour Party chairman, who has held the job for seven years.

The AUEW general secretaryship is now one of the dozen or so most influential jobs in British trade unionism and it is largely Sir John who has made it so. The old Amalgamated Society of Engineers originally had a part-time president and a full-time general secretary. In more recent times the president, as in the National Union of Mineworkers, has been the main spokesman for his members.

That is still so but Sir John has managed to run the job in more or less equal partnership with the two presidents with whom he has worked, Mr Hugh Scanlon and now Mr Terence Duffy.

The union, in fact, pays its two chief officers the same salary of £12,167 per year. The AUEW rule is laid down that the general secretary may take one hour for lunch, but should otherwise work on union business from 9 am to 5 pm and should be fined £6 if he fails to send out contribution cards to branches at least four weeks before the first meeting of the year.

More weightily, the general secretary is responsible for recruiting and controlling the union's staff and editing the union's journal. He has the right to speak at executive meetings but not to vote.

Sir John played a prominent role in the negotiations with the Engineering Employers Federation which

settled the crippling two-day strikes in 1979. In the absence of Mr Duffy, he led the union in the weekend negotiations which halted the strike that nearly closed BL cars last year. And he is the first general secretary of the AUEW in memory to hold one of the union's four seats on the TUC general council.

This month's contest is between Mr Gavin Laird, the union's Scottish executive member, and Mr Kenneth Brett, one of the two assistant general secretaries. Each has the backing of an organized electoral machine. Mr Laird is on the Labour Party right while Mr Brett enjoys the support of the Communist-Left Labour alliance which makes up the AUEW's opposition faction.

A reforming trend this year and originally proposed by Mr Laird means that this will be the first poll in which election addresses will be sent to members' homes

instead of to branch secretaries, which meant that most members never saw them.

As one of the leaders of the union's dominant group Mr Laird starts as clear favourite, even though in the first ballot last autumn Mr Brett topped the poll among ten candidates, including Mr Gerry Russell, another executive member.

The general secretaryship is the key job in a long list of local and national posts being contested. Among others are the executive jobs in the Midlands and Manchester and Wales and the West, where sitting moderates Mr Kenneth Cure and Mr John Weasley are defending their seats against left-wingers Mr Stanley Cole and Mr Ronald Street. Another is a national organizers post where Mr Harry Curtis is mounting a left-wing challenge to Mr William Timms.

## Laird: Plea for unity

For a man entering the election as the moderates' standard bearer, Mr Laird had an impeccable upbringing. In that elite, the old industrial, Clydeside trade unionism.

One of a family of seven, he left high school in his native Clydebank, became a fitter and joined the Young Communist League. He left the YCL disillusioned by the Soviet Union's treatment of Eastern Europe and after a change of perspective which he attributes to six years travelling the world as a merchant navy engineer.

Mr Laird was well known as an able and articulate conveyor at Singer, where he led a successful six-week strike. He became Scottish regional officer in 1971 and rapidly began recruiting in oil-related industries, helping to transform the Highland branch into one of 4,000.

Within four years he had defeated Mr James Airlie and Mr James Reid, the union's leading Scottish left-wingers, both fresh from their triumph at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders.

Mr Laird, a member of the TUC general council, is one of a select group of trade unionists who belong to the list of public appointees.

A former member of the Highland Islands Development Board, he was a member of the Scott Inquiry into public service pensions and played a key role in swinging the inquiry against the abolition of index linking.

Mr Laird's responsibilities include steel, where he has been one of the leading union



proponents of the McGregor strategy, and energy.

He defines his main aim as promoting amalgamation of the AUEW with other unions and ensuring that engineering craftsmen win their fair share of the career opportunities offered by new technology. He is a pragmatic official who believes strongly that the present leadership is in tune with the overwhelming majority of members.

"I think that is illustrated by what happened in the BL dispute where we told the members that while we supported them, we believed we had gone as far as we could in negotiations and made a firm recommendation to that effect."

On Mr Tebbitt's employment Bill, he says: "The AUEW will not be found wanting but nor will it be running two steps ahead of everyone else as in the fight against the 1971 Industrial Relations Act. While the rest of the movement came out of that period financially stronger, the AUEW spent £8m and became paupers."

Mr Laird is 49 and is married with one daughter.

## Brett: Hard line on pay

Mr Brett was born the youngest of eight children, the son of an AEU member. He joined the union at 15 and was for five years a self-confessed "rebel without a cause."

Convinced by a factory charge hand of the importance of trade unions, he worked in a succession of Manchester engineering factories and was dismissed from more than one for militancy. He was a senior shop steward for ten years at Warden Goldstone in Salford.

Mr Brett, who has been a member of the Communist Party since 1944, was a lay TUC delegate between 1963 and 1967 and would return each September from Congress and write to all 144 branches in his district ensuring that he attended a meeting of each to give a report.

With a solid local base established, Mr Brett travelled the country in 1967 as unofficial election agent for Mr Hugh Scanlon, who won the union's presidency with the support of a left wing opposition movement.

The national impact of the campaign helped Mr Brett to be elected assistant general secretary straight from the shop floor the following January.

As the executive moved to the right in the 1970s, Mr Brett and Mr Bob Wright, his fellow assistant general secretary, became more isolated at the top of the union.

Both men were barred by the executive from attending its meetings in 1977 and two months ago Mr Brett was also banned from the twice-

## Authors get more in lending right changes

By Kenneth Gosling

Details of the revised Public Lending Right scheme, the method by which authors will be paid for the loan of their works from public libraries, were published as a Government White Paper yesterday.

The most important change form the draft scheme circulated last summer concerns the upper limit on earnings. Originally proposed as a maximum of £500 annually a book, that is now to be £5,000 annually for any author. That meets objections that certain best-selling writers would have done extremely well at the expense of less popular authors.

It is hoped the White Paper will be debated and approved by Parliament before Easter. The first payments are expected to be made late next year from a central fund of £2m.

Another amendment concerns the number of pages a book needs to qualify. The minimum requirement was originally 48 pages, except for books of poetry and drama, which had a qualifying number of 24. It is now proposed to change that to 32 because the original figure would have excluded a number of shorter books for children.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Anger over patients on the run

Residents of a Nottinghamshire village have been angered by the disclosure that a dangerous mental patient who absconded from an open hospital had been transferred from Rampton top security hospital only three days earlier.

Gordon Mallett, aged 48, who has a mental age of ten and a history of violence towards women is the second symptomatic patient to abscond from Balderton Psychiatric Hospital near Newark, Nottinghamshire within five months. The first, Rodney Harrison, kidnapped a housewife in October, and was jailed for 14 years. Mallett was sent to Rampton for robbery but last Thursday was moved to Eastdale Unit at Balderton for rehabilitation. The second escape brought protest from Balderton villagers who are trying to stop dangerous offenders being sent to the hospital.

### Pope to ordain deaf priest

One of the 12 men due to be ordained by the Pope when he visits Heaton Park, Manchester, on May 31 is almost totally deaf (John Chatter writes). He is the Rev Peter McDonough, aged 26, from Salford, who is studying at the English college in Valladolid, Spain.

Mr McDonough, a deacon of the Salford diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, was born deaf, attended a special school in Yorkshire and took a national diploma in engineering at Salford College of technology in 1975 before studying for the priesthood.

### BMA backs stockbrokers

The British Medical Journal carries a whole-page advertisement this week offering the professional services of British Medical Association's stockbrokers to members (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

The association which has always disapproved of any advertising by doctors, sees no paradox in encouraging it in another profession. "We certainly would not allow advertising of this type for a medical man, but what other professional men do is entirely their own business," a spokesman said today.

### £4,000 fraud by BR man

Sydney Edwards, a British Rail shop officeman, obtained £4,132 in two years by submitting false time sheets and claiming overtime, magistrates at Tower Bridge, London, were told yesterday.

Edwards of Sandown Road, South Norwood, South London, admitted two charges of forgery, theft by deception and charges of false accounting. He also admitted a further 138 offences to be taken into consideration. He was remanded on bail and will be sentenced on April 5.

### Daughter saved in bridge fall

Mr Robert Walker, aged 43, of Darley Avenue, Bobbers Mill, Nottingham, suffered a fractured spine and leg injuries after saving his daughter, Alison, aged eight, when they fell 40 ft from a wooden footbridge over a railway line at Bobbers Mill yesterday when planks gave way.

Mr Walker is in intensive care after an emergency operation in the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham. British Rail said the bridge had been closed for investigation.

## Brain damage caused by a headache test, QC says

A hospital test to find the cause of headaches left Mr Clarence Sankey, an engineer, with brain damage, virtually bed ridden, and with no interest in life, a High Court judge in London was told yesterday.

Mr Sankey, aged 62, was admitted to the Westminster Hospital for observation after suffering from worsening headaches for 10 years, his counsel, Mr Brian Higgs, QC, said.

The test, involving an operation to check the precise course of blood vessels, should never have been carried out, because there was clear evidence his headache was linked to a cystic lesion, which meant the test was "unnecessary and wholly academic," Mr Higgs said.

There was also a significantly higher risk involved for Mr Sankey because he suffers from high blood pressure, Mr Higgs told Mr Justice Tudor Evans.

Mr Sankey, of Hampton Court, is suing the Westminster Area Health Authority, claiming damages alleging negligence over the

test carried out seven years ago. Negligence is denied.

Before the operation, Mr Sankey, who worked as a machinist at the Royal British Legion poppy factory in Richmond, was an active man who was devoted to his wife and grandchildren, Mr Higgs said.

He had not wanted to sign the consent form for the operation but had been persuaded to sign by his wife, after a doctor had assured her there was no need to worry.

The result of the test, Mr Higgs said, was "absolutely disastrous". "Mr Sankey spends his time in bed or in a chair doing nothing. He has lost all interest in everything, including food and his grandchildren. He is unable to wash or dress himself."

Counsel contended that the hospital had been "on the wrong track" after X-rays had shown a possible tumour of the pituitary gland, which was unrelated to the headaches because of their nature and the length of time Mr Sankey had suffered from them.

The hearing, which is expected to last two weeks, continues today.

## Bomb protest at air base

About twenty anti-nuclear protesters have set up a peace camp outside the American Air Force base at Burtonwood, Cheshire, which is said to house atomic weapons. Mr John Wood, the demonstration's organizer, said: "We expect to be there for several months."

A similar demonstration has been staged at the Greenham Common American base in Berkshire for the past year.

WANTED



**From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 8**

**Gaddafi to visit Austria** | A chip off the old iron tower

**From David Blow  
Vienna, March 8**

The reasons for the visit are not clear. Austria is involved in some important construction projects in Libya, and while he is here, Colonel Gaddafi will visit the Voest-Alpine, the Austrian state steel concern, in Linz, which now has contracts with Libya worth 13,000m schillings (£450m).

However, important though economic cooperation between Austria and Libya may be, it seems likely that Colonel Gaddafi's surprise visit has a wider purpose. This could be to improve his relations with Western Europe at a time when Libya is having to grapple with plunging oil prices.

**From Our Correspondent**  
**Bonn, March 8**

The local government elections in the West German state of Schleswig-Holstein on Sunday provided a confirmation for Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Chancellor, of the poor standing of his Social Democratic Party.

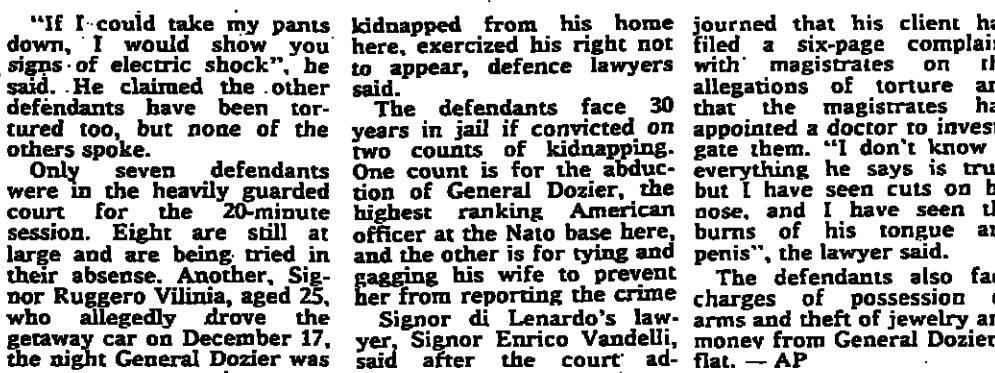
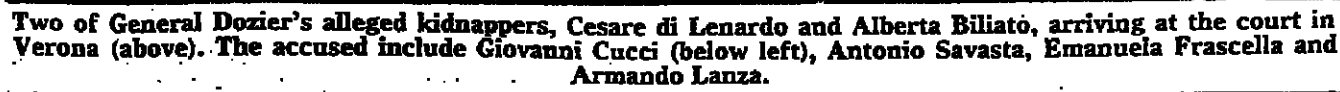
The SPD's share of the poll fell by 5.9 per cent to 34.6 per cent, while the Christian Democrats' vote went up by 0.9 per cent to 50.1 per cent. The Free Democrats, junior partners in the Bonn coalition, polled 6.8 per cent of the vote, compared with 7.3 per cent in 1972, and the Greens, who first contested the elections, won seats on many councils by polling on average more than 5 per cent, compared with less than 1 per cent last time.

**From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, March 8**

M Kardas bought 6½ tons off surplus iron joists between four and six metres long for 60 centimes a kilo from the scrap metal dealer commissioned to remove them.

**From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March, 8**

There is little chance that M Defferre will do so. As Minister of the Interior he was, the Minister of the Interior, M. Seignerle today "at the head of the hierarchy". Everyone must obey him, he said. M Leclerc would be appointed to a post in the Paris region. Defferre would choose for him, but not to the post of Deputy Director of the Paris criminal police to which he felt entitled and where M Le Moel wanted him.



## This is the age of the train ➡









# General tells coup trial of other military plots

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 8

Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch today told the court martial examining last year's attempted coup that colonels were conspiring to overthrow the constitution before the seizure of Parliament on February 23 last year.

Giving his own testimony for the first time, the former commander of the Valencia region said that other coup attempts were being planned at the same time and he referred to a meeting in Madrid a month before the February coup. He had been there with Colonel Antonio Tejero and the other groups were also represented at the meeting. They were all military men, representing what he called "the solution of the colonels".

When General José Claver Tejero, the chief military prosecutor, seized on this information, demanding the names of those in present, the accused replied to laughter from the benches, where members of the families of those on trial sit: "I will never tell".

General Milans had earlier refused to identify two mysterious figures said by Colonel Tejero to have been present at the January meeting which he said was intended to establish contact with three or four radical groups. The general said that these groups included, not only colonels, but also mem-

bers of Spain's paramilitary Civil Guard.

"It seemed to me fundamental to stop those more radical groups for there was another solution that could be achieved with the King's support", General Milans told the court.

As the most senior general, he was called for cross-examination first today, after an attempt by the prosecution to detail Colonel Tejero's had failed. The court debated this issue for an hour before deciding that military rank must take precedence.

General Milans described the other groups variously as "aggressive" and "active" and "nervous", wanting a solution to an allegedly troubled situation in the country during the last months of the Suarez Government.

The problems included terrorism and security and the creation of autonomy for the regions.

There were rumours of what was afoot in military circles, the 66-year-old general said, giving his testimony in a relaxed manner. This put in a poor light the failure of politicians such as Señor Agustín Rodríguez, Defence Minister at the time, to have taken precautionary steps against such subversion.

General Milans maintained that it was against these more violent groups that he and General Alfonso Armada,

# MEP says horrifying seal cull must stop

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Paul Howell, Conservative Member of the European Parliament for Norfolk, who flew back from Canada yesterday after watching the annual seal cull, condemned it as "horrifying and bloody slaughter" and said he is calling for it to be ended.

He will fly to Strasbourg today in an attempt to convince the European Parliament that the import of seal pelts should be banned in Europe. The Parliament votes on the issue on Thursday. Since more than 90 per cent of the pelts are sold to Europe a vote against their import would kill the trade.

Mr Howell, who was a guest of the Canadian Government and the International Fund for Animal Welfare, was the only MEP to see the killings.

He said: "Clubbing is probably as humane as any way, but with slaughter there is going to be cruelty and we know of a number of instances when seals have been skinned alive."

"Official Canadian Government reports indicate skinning alive does occur. I think it is disturbing. I feel a sense of outrage."

"The killing takes place in seal nurseries in full view of the parents. You see the animal clubbed, dragged along on a spike with blood pouring out and the mother will be following behind often trying to grab the tail."



# Honour for Zamyatin

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, President Brezhnev's press spokesman and the influential head of the Communist Party's International Information department who has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the highest Soviet decoration, for the second time to mark his sixtieth birthday (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

Mr Zamyatin, an unbending hardliner, has taken an aggressive stand in defending Soviet policy overseas and has spearheaded the tough new anti-western, and especially anti-American, policy of the Soviet Union.

He is closely identified with Soviet policy towards West Germany, and accompanied President Brezhnev to Bonn in November.

His sharp rebukes there for Her Jurt Becker, the German spokesman, and his rough handling of the press, however, contradicted the official portrayal of frank and friendly negotiations.

# The right to read New maths may not escape the prim parents' axe

From Nicolas Ashford, Washington, March 8

In the town of French Lick in Indiana *Death of a Salesman* by Arthur Miller has been banned from a high school English class because it contains obscenities. In Oaia, South Dakota, Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and J. D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye* have been banned from the local school library.

According to the American Library Association there have been attempts to remove, restrict or deny access to more than 150 books in 34 different states during the past few months. The books range from science fiction like *The Kinsman* by Ben Bova to best-sellers like Peter Benchley's *Jaws*.

The United States with its strong tradition of free speech and deep respect for individual liberty, is not a country normally associated with book-banning. But parents' groups across the country, emboldened by what they see as a spreading mood of conservatism under the Reagan Administration, are demanding that teachers and administrators cleanse their schools of materials and teaching methods they consider anti-family, anti-American and anti-God.

Supported by neo-conservative groups, such as the Moral Majority, the John Birch Society and the Christian Broadcasting Network, these parents are getting

together to redempt books from libraries, replace textbooks, eliminate sex education courses, and balance lessons about evolution with those of biblical creation.

They are even seeking to revise such concepts as open classrooms and new maths, arguing that such unstructured academic approaches undermine standards of right and wrong and promote rebellion, sexual promiscuity and crime.

The issue of book-banning came before the Supreme Court last week. It considered a case which began in September, 1975, when members of a school board in Long Island banned nine books from class courses and library shelves, including *Slaughterhouse Five* by Kurt Vonnegut, *The Fixer* by Bernard Malamud, *The Naked Ape* by Desmond Morris and *Laughing Boy* by Eldridge Cleaver.

The court was asked to decide whether the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech protects a student's "right to read". In particular, the court has to decide how much authority school boards have to determine what books students will be allowed to read in school libraries.

The Long Island school case has become something of a cause célèbre with both conservative and liberal groups and is seen as a test case for scores of similar incidents of book-banning. More than 20 civil liberty, labour and educational groups have filed suits opposing such forms of censorship.

Appearing before the Supreme Court last week, Mr George Lipp, the school board lawyer, said school authorities were promoting a certain set of political, moral and social values when they banned the books. That was one of their duties, he maintained. "It was the mission of the nation's 16,000 school districts and should not be subject to the intervention of the United States judiciary."

Mr Alan Levine, representing four students who are suing for the return of the books, agreed that school boards "must transmit values... but they may not ignore their obligation to respect diversity of values". There was no constitutional basis for banning books simply because they gave offence, he argued.

"I believe the right to read a book is clearly inherent in any interpretation of the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech," he added.

The court is not expected to decide whether it accepts Mr Levine's interpretation of the First Amendment until later this year.

# Strasbourg selects PR for Britain

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 8

A proportional voting system for the next direct elections to the European Parliament is due to be chosen by members of the present House in Strasbourg on Wednesday. The system would be identical in all member countries of the EEC, including Britain.

At the first direct elections in 1979 every country except Britain used one form or other of the proportional representation system to choose its MEPs. In June, 1980, the Parliament's political affairs committee was authorized to draw up a report on a uniform electoral procedure and inevitably the committee has chosen a PR system for Europe.

The one that has been favoured is based on the regional list system, whereby each party puts up a list of candidates for a large regional constituency with between three and 15 MEPs. Although special measures could be applied to regions like Scotland or Sicily, the system would be very similar everywhere.

The suggested system being debated on Wednesday would mean that voting would have to take place throughout the Community between Sunday morning and Monday evening. EEC citizens would have the right to vote provided they live in the European Community. This would mean that expatriates would at least have the right to vote for an MEP.

Most of the political groups in the Parliament have indicated that they are in favour of this system, with the notable exception of the European Democratic Group (British Conservatives). They intend to persuade the Parliament to accept a mixture of the British system of single member constituencies for three quarters of the seats, with the other quarter chosen by a kind of proportional representation.

This mixture is unlikely to find favour with the majority of the 434 members, so the regional list system is the one likely to go forward for the Council of Ministers to consider.

The reluctance of the European Democrats to accept the regional system is understandable given a comparison of the results they achieved in 1979 using the first past the post method, compared with the results they would have achieved with the proposed system.

# Day off for Reagan on a rancho

From Michael Hamlyn, Santa Barbara, California, March 8

When President Carter was in the White House he brought to it an air of informality, what the Americans call a "down home atmosphere". He and his staff wore jeans and informal shirts and listened to country music.

The Reagan White House has been rather different. Style has been the watchword in Washington, and formality has been the rule. But yesterday the Reagans attempted to out-do the Carters.

They attended a country and western concert, seated on hay bales in an open barn in the beautiful Santa Ynez valley in the mountains behind Santa Barbara.

The occasion was a mixture of country warmth and show business sophistication, of both down home and uptown and curiously it had a real Californian charm.

The Public Broadcasting Service, the quintessentially middle brow television channel, has been broadcasting a series of White House concerts patronized by the Reagans, usually in evening dress.

The series has included a maestro and a talented youngster in each programme. Maestros have included Rudolph Serkin, Beverly Sills and Gene Kelly. Yesterday he was Merle Haggard, a rumpled country and western singer with a deep baritone voice, a graceful musicality, and criminal record stretching back to his Oklahoma school. He was last released from prison when pardoned by Governor Reagan in 1972.

The young artist he introduced was a 21-year-old virtuoso of the electric violin called Mark O'Connor, who is currently appearing with a band called "The Dregs".

"That's new wave country music," he explained. The concert was held on the Rancho Sierra Grande, formerly the property of James Stewart, the film actor, but now owned by Mr and Mrs Stuart Gilred, who make a comfortable living by breeding, training, showing and selling "cutting horses".

The President and Mrs Reagan watched a demonstration of horse cutting before the show. A cutting horse is bred and trained to perform the job of separating an animal from a herd and preventing its return.

During a cutting horse contest the separated animal headed backwards, the herd and has to be prevented from returning there. As the calf dodges and twists to get by, the horse make counter moves to hold it where he is.

He is not guided by his rider, and indeed in yesterday's demonstration Mr Gilred removed the bridle as the horse stood head to head with the calf, and turned and swung according to its own instinct and training.

Mrs Reagan shivered slightly in the surprisingly chill wind and drizzle. Her husband put his arm around her. This week has seen the Reagans' wedding anniversary, and the press were pleased to see such a public display of affection.

As they passed the corral in which the press were packed, some reporters asked if the president intended to cut the defence budget.

Mrs Reagan replied: "Let's just talk about cattle and horses."

The Reagans and 850 others sat down under a marquee to a country feast of barbecued beef, beans, and a local red wine and beer. Then they adjourned to the barn for the concert.

Afterwards the President thanked the performers.

# HEATH ASKS THE CITY FOR AID

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister and member of the Brandt Commission on international development, yesterday urged the City to take the lead in backing investment projects in the developing world.

As the United States moved more deeply into recession, it was an ideal opportunity for the City to return to its true and ancient function of financing production around the world, Mr Heath told a lunchtime audience at the Bishopsgate Institute in London. Only by investing in the developing world would the industrialized countries be able to stimulate demand and cut their own record unemployment.

# The hardest part of a business trip should be the business. Not the trip.

If you've ever landed in America feeling like you just swam the Atlantic, it's time you flew Pan Am Clipper® Class.

Because no-one does more than Pan Am to deliver the business traveller in great shape to do business.

**Pan Am Privileges.**

At Heathrow we quickly relieve you of your baggage (First Class allowance, by the way) at our special Clipper Class check in. We board you separately, with the First Class passengers.

We put you in your own separate section of the 747 on generously reclining seats that are scientifically designed for long distance comfort. Set in pairs, so you are never more than one seat away from the aisle.

**Pan Am Service.**

We treat you to complimentary cocktails and comfortable cushioned headsets, the better to appreciate our stereo music programme and feature films.

And we serve you from what must be the choicest menu across the Atlantic.

Little wonder then that by the time the movie comes round, many passengers are so relaxed that their eyelids close with the opening titles. A process which our seat, we admit, does nothing to discourage.

What is truly remarkable is that Clipper Class fares are often actually lower than business class fares on other airlines.

**Pan Am's Destinations.**

You can fly Clipper Class non-stop from London to no less than seven US cities. To New York, Washington D.C., Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. At the Pan Am Worldport® in New York, you can catch same-day, non-stop connections to another 12 US destinations. Including Dallas/Fort Worth, New Orleans and Detroit.

If your onward flight doesn't have Clipper Class Service, your Clipper Class ticket automatically entitles you to travel First Class.

So next time business takes you to the States, take Pan Am Clipper Class.

You may sleep through the movie, but you'll be wide awake when you arrive.



FOR DETAILS CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR PHONE LONDON 01 409 0688 BIRMINGHAM 021 236 9561 MANCHESTER 061 832 7626 GLASGOW 041 248 5744 PRESTEL 215747



# Zimbabwe tries four whites on treason charges

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, March 8

Four white Zimbabweans appeared in the High Court in Bulawayo today charged with capital offences stemming from alleged plots to destroy key installations and force the secession of the province of Matabeleland. The four accused, who have spent 112 days in detention since being arrested under emergency powers, were escorted before Mr Justice Gubbay in handcuffs and leg-irons for the first treason trial to be held in Zimbabwe since independence.

Dr Francis Bertrand, aged 58, a dentist; Mr Victor Radmore, aged 53, a council gardener; Mr Stephen Bertrand, aged 24; and Mr Allen Cavin, aged 21, all pleaded not guilty to planning to destroy bridges and railway lines to force secession. They also pleaded not guilty to hoarding arms of war — namely seven rifles, about 1,200 rounds of ammunition, two hand grenades and explosives.

Both charges carry the death penalty under the Law and Order Maintenance Act although no executions have taken place since independence.

## National Party elects de Klerk as leader

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, March 8

A powerful new figure has emerged on the South African political scene after the split in the ruling national party which led last week to the expulsion of Dr Andries Treurnicht, high priest of apartheid in its most ruthless form. And 15 other right-wing MPs opposed to power-sharing between whites, coloureds (those of mixed race) and Asians.

He is Mr F. W. de Klerk, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs aged 46, who was chosen unanimously at the weekend to replace Dr Treurnicht as chairman of the party's Transvaal wing, which is by far the biggest and most powerful of the four provincial components of the federally-organized party.

Since it came to power, Transvaal has usually provided the Prime Minister, and Mr de Klerk is already being talked of as the heir to Mr P. W. Botha, the present incumbent. Mr Botha himself, coming from the Cape, is an exception to the general rule, and he has never been entirely forgiven by the political barons of Transvaal for his transgressions.

Mr de Klerk played the key role in organizing the defeat of Dr Treurnicht at the end of last month when he challenged Mr Botha for the leadership of the party machine, and in confining the right-wing revolt to manageable proportions. The Prime Minister accordingly owes him a considerable political debt. He has also

Leading article, page 13

## UK avoids racial conference

By Simon Scott Plummer

The British Government yesterday rejected an invitation to attend a conference on South Africa organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

However, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told an AAM delegation headed by the chairman, Mr Robert Hughes, Labour MP for Aberdeen North, that the Government would be prepared to send an official to listen to part of the conference, which is due to take place in London from March 11 to 13.

Mr Luce said he himself would be willing to meet the most Rev Trevor Huddleston, Archbishop of the Indian Ocean, and AAM honorary president, after the conference.

According to a Foreign Office spokesman, the AAM invitation was refused because the conference is being organized in connexion with the International Year of Mobilization of Sanctions against South Africa. This was launched by a United Nations General Assembly resolution last December.

□ Cape Town: A Bill to modify apartheid in sport in South Africa was published in Parliament yesterday (Reuters reports).

The Bill is one of a number of amendments to racial segregation laws, promised by Mr Berris Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Sport, last May to promote multiracial sport.

□ Hongkong: A South African hockey team which two months ago cancelled a visit to Hongkong in March has arrived quietly in the British colony, two local newspapers reported yesterday (Reuters reports). They said the team, the Flamingoes, was hoping to arrange two games during its stay.

# Oil Bill threatened if not guillotined

TIME TABLE

There was a danger that the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, which allows for the sale of shares in the upstream oil-producing business of the British National Oil Corporation and permits for competition in the supply of gas, would not get through both Houses of Parliament unless it was guillotined. Mr Francis Pym, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said he had moved the timetable motion.

He said he did so with some regret as only after the most careful consideration. Progress had been slow and had the Government not taken action, the passage of the Bill would have been in jeopardy.

One debate in committee took nearly six hours and discussion ranged from Tudor history to the merits of his and valley sheaves and the film career of President Reagan. This was enjoyable stuff but did not seem to enable the committee to make a great deal of progress.

At the end of the sitting on Thursday the committee had dealt with just 11 clauses, 25 clauses and four schedules remained to be considered. It was against this background that the Government reluctantly concluded that the guillotine was needed.

At the present rate of progress the Bill could still be in committee when the House approached the summer recess and that was not acceptable.

It was right for the Opposition to oppose the Bill, which is not a piece of legislation, but it was not right for the Government to promote its legislative programme so that its measures could be passed in a hurry.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said he had never seen or heard of the guillotine written or spoken about anything as there had been about the flotation of the shares of American International.

Mr Lawson, asked if he was aware of the advice given by Messrs Rothschilds, the merchant bankers, on the fixing of share prices in relation to the privatization of American International, said he was satisfied that the Government's best advice (Labour laughter).

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) would he tell those who have been instant experts with the benefit of hindsight that if the issue had been carried by way of tender, there would have been a higher price bearing in mind the issue, and that the end amount received by the Government might have been less.

The issue at least had the benefit of spreading the issue well among the small investors.

Mr Lawson: He is right. This was a highly successful act of denationalization and the tax-

Bill could be expedited with all the remaining stages being debated.

The motion proposed that the committee should report the Bill to House on or before March 23. The committee would continue with four sittings before report. On report and second reading would be completed in a day and a half with consideration on the first day coming to a conclusion at midnight.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on House of Commons affairs, said in the spring Mr Pym's fancy lightly turned to timetables. He was remarkably consistent.

Mr Pym's dealing with a Bill which had got to clause 12, which was one-third of the whole Bill. Ten clauses had been dealt with in three weeks. On that basis he could not imagine how Mr Pym could say that the Bill was not to be ready until the summer.

This had been one of the most important, controversial and complex Bills to be put before the House this session and it came as late as the end of January. Of course it was going to take time. Once in committee, the pace had not been slow.

Important clauses were still to be dealt with. Discussion on safety in offshore activities was being considered. Why was the Government rushing this through? There was no shortage of legislative time.

Now they would be compelled to finish the programme and the Government should seriously consider withdrawing the motion and try to negotiate a voluntary timetable to satisfy everyone.

Mr Pym: The Bill was not a piece of legislation, but it was not right for the Government to promote its legislative programme so that its measures could be passed in a hurry.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said he had never seen or heard of the guillotine written or spoken about anything as there had been about the flotation of the shares of American International.

Mr Lawson, asked if he was aware of the advice given by Messrs Rothschilds, the merchant bankers, on the fixing of share prices in relation to the privatization of American International, said he was satisfied that the Government's best advice (Labour laughter).

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) would he tell those who have been instant experts with the benefit of hindsight that if the issue had been carried by way of tender, there would have been a higher price bearing in mind the issue, and that the end amount received by the Government might have been less.

The issue at least had the benefit of spreading the issue well among the small investors.

Mr Lawson: He is right. This was a highly successful act of denationalization and the tax-

The answer was that ideology, particularly on the Government front bench, always came to the fore. What the Government called privatization or privatisation was, in fact, its own particular ideology.

But there was a better word than privatization. It was "Americanisation", the selling off of publicly owned assets at bargain basement prices and regardless of the public interest. This was a new and important topic.

The Bill was wicked and evil from the point of view of the country's prospects. An attempt was being made to prevent its being properly discussed so that the people would not understand properly what was being done to their name.

Mr Richard Douglas (Donfermeling, Lab) said the reason for the haste was that the Government had been looking at public assets it could flood and thereby reduce the public sector borrowing requirement. In view of the conditions of the world oil market, however, this was probably the worst possible time to put Britain on the market.

Because of the guillotine there would not now be sufficient time to examine the Bill. The Leader of the House was playing politics with people's lives.

Dr Dickson Mabon (Greenock, Lab) said the guillotine was a device to prevent the House from having a proper debate on the Bill. He said that there could have been an alternative to this timetable motion. At the beginning of the session the Opposition could have agreed to a programme.

Now they would be compelled to finish the programme and the Government should seriously consider withdrawing the motion and try to negotiate a voluntary timetable to satisfy everyone.

Mr Pym: The Bill was not a piece of legislation, but it was not right for the Government to promote its legislative programme so that its measures could be passed in a hurry.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said he had never seen or heard of the guillotine written or spoken about anything as there had been about the flotation of the shares of American International.

Mr Lawson, asked if he was aware of the advice given by Messrs Rothschilds, the merchant bankers, on the fixing of share prices in relation to the privatization of American International, said he was satisfied that the Government's best advice (Labour laughter).

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) would he tell those who have been instant experts with the benefit of hindsight that if the issue had been carried by way of tender, there would have been a higher price bearing in mind the issue, and that the end amount received by the Government might have been less.

The issue at least had the benefit of spreading the issue well among the small investors.

Mr Lawson: He is right. This was a highly successful act of denationalization and the tax-

the timetable motion which would see it on the statute books at reasonable speed.

There were important questions of safety in gas being piped ashore and producers supplying their own customers direct. Therefore it was appalling that so much time had been spent on early stages of the Bill.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) said the Bill's purpose was to allow a sale of some of BNO's oil-producing subsidiaries. There were large risks involved in oil and gas exploration and production which were best taken by private enterprise.

It was right that the Opposition's major weapon should be the guillotine, but it was not right that the guillotine should not be abused.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said debates on this kind of thing turned out to be a waste of time. He said that the guillotine was a device to prevent the House from having a proper debate on the Bill.

Mr Merlyn Rees, Opposition spokesman on energy, said a 10 per cent error in the sale of the company could cost £150m so it was wrong for the House to discuss the method of sale. If the Government wanted to go into private enterprise, it was a matter which should just be discussed on the back pages of the Financial Times.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said he had set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. The Minister of State for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lyndington, C) had asked the Secretary of State for Energy to decline to deal with the Mobil Oil company's proposal to locate a liquid petroleum gas tanker in the Solent.

Mr Eamonn Gray: No. In any case Mobil is not negotiating to locate a tanker in the Solent.

Mr Adley: Now Mobil have backed off in face of the massive opposition to the proposal. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

the timetable motion which would see it on the statute books at reasonable speed.

There were important questions of safety in gas being piped ashore and producers supplying their own customers direct. Therefore it was appalling that so much time had been spent on early stages of the Bill.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) said the Bill's purpose was to allow a sale of some of BNO's oil-producing subsidiaries. There were large risks involved in oil and gas exploration and production which were best taken by private enterprise.

It was right that the Opposition's major weapon should be the guillotine, but it was not right that the guillotine should not be abused.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said debates on this kind of thing turned out to be a waste of time. He said that the guillotine was a device to prevent the House from having a proper debate on the Bill.

Mr Merlyn Rees, Opposition spokesman on energy, said a 10 per cent error in the sale of the company could cost £150m so it was wrong for the House to discuss the method of sale. If the Government wanted to go into private enterprise, it was a matter which should just be discussed on the back pages of the Financial Times.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said he had set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. The Minister of State for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lyndington, C) had asked the Secretary of State for Energy to decline to deal with the Mobil Oil company's proposal to locate a liquid petroleum gas tanker in the Solent.

Mr Eamonn Gray: No. In any case Mobil is not negotiating to locate a tanker in the Solent.

Mr Adley: Now Mobil have backed off in face of the massive opposition to the proposal. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

## MP's query Reagan invitation

US PRESIDENT

A number of Labour MPs wanted to know who issued the invitation to President Reagan to address both Houses of Parliament during his visit to Britain in June.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Highborn and St Pancras South, Lab) said they would like to know whether the Speaker had been consulted. "Whereas there were a number of distinguished American presidents in the past, or existing heads of other states, to whom such an invitation might reasonably have been extended, they did not believe that a preponderant number of the British people welcomed it being extended to President Reagan."

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) I have been here long enough not to believe everything I read in the papers. Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Ind Lab) said some of us would be surprised if the head of a foreign state or anyone else could be invited apparently by Parliament without the Houses taking a decision to do so.

It is the Government that extends an invitation to Mr X to appear in the Princes Chamber or Westminster Hall and then write to him. There has not been such a visit during my six years in the Chair, not that I recall off-hand any such visit. If it would help the House (he said later) I will make a simple statement, but I cannot say when because I take time to consider these matters.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said one of the reasons behind their preference for seeing as much as possible of industry in the private sector, exposed to competition wherever possible, was the acute difficulty with the world of achieving some kind of political framework for these essentially commercial and financial decisions.

The Government had provided a fair amount of time for discussion on the gas proposals and also on the important issue of safety in the North Sea operations. It was essential that the Government was in a position to be able to sell changes in British when market conditions were right, and at the best prices for the taxpayer. Nor was there any cause for alarm (laughter).

Mr Merlyn Rees, Opposition spokesman on energy, said a 10 per cent error in the sale of the company could cost £150m so it was wrong for the House to discuss the method of sale. If the Government wanted to go into private enterprise, it was a matter which should just be discussed on the back pages of the Financial Times.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said he had set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. The Minister of State for Energy, said during questions.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lyndington, C) had asked the Secretary of State for Energy to decline to deal with the Mobil Oil company's proposal to locate a liquid petroleum gas tanker in the Solent.

Mr Eamonn Gray: No. In any case Mobil is not negotiating to locate a tanker in the Solent.

Mr Adley: Now Mobil have backed off in face of the massive opposition to the proposal. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like this cannot proceed in future.

The only way to do that is to legislate quickly so local authorities and others have power to deal with them.

Mr Gray: I give both those assurances. It is the policy of my department to respond fully to any proposals brought forward by the oil companies.

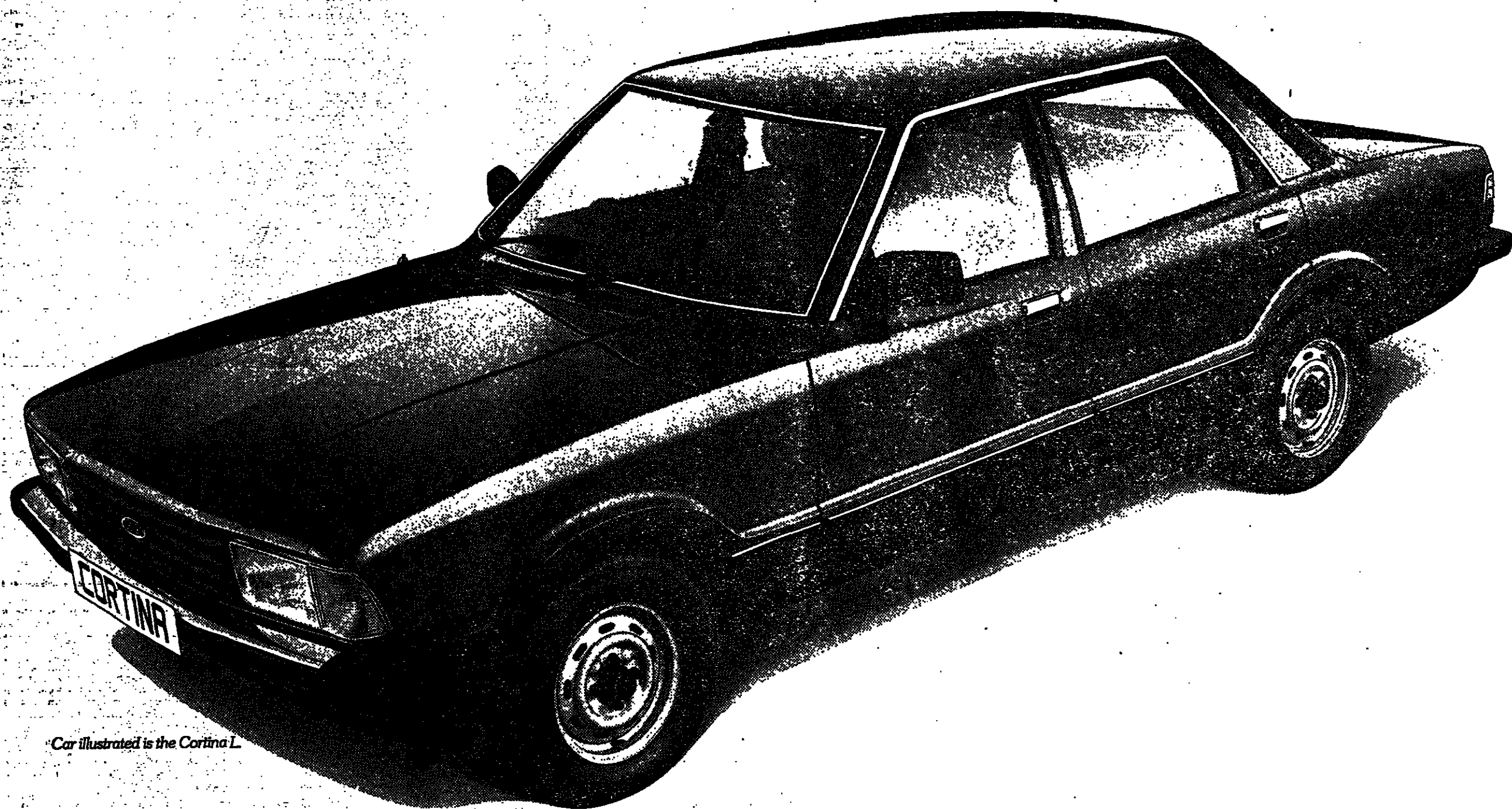
Mr Howell has already set up a working party to review existing machinery for examining proposals submitted by oil companies to the North Sea. He said that in dealing with the oil companies should take note of their social activities. He should consider this proposal thoroughly and socially.

He should give a personal assurance he will talk to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to give given responsibility for coordinating activity to make sure environmentally monstrous proposals like



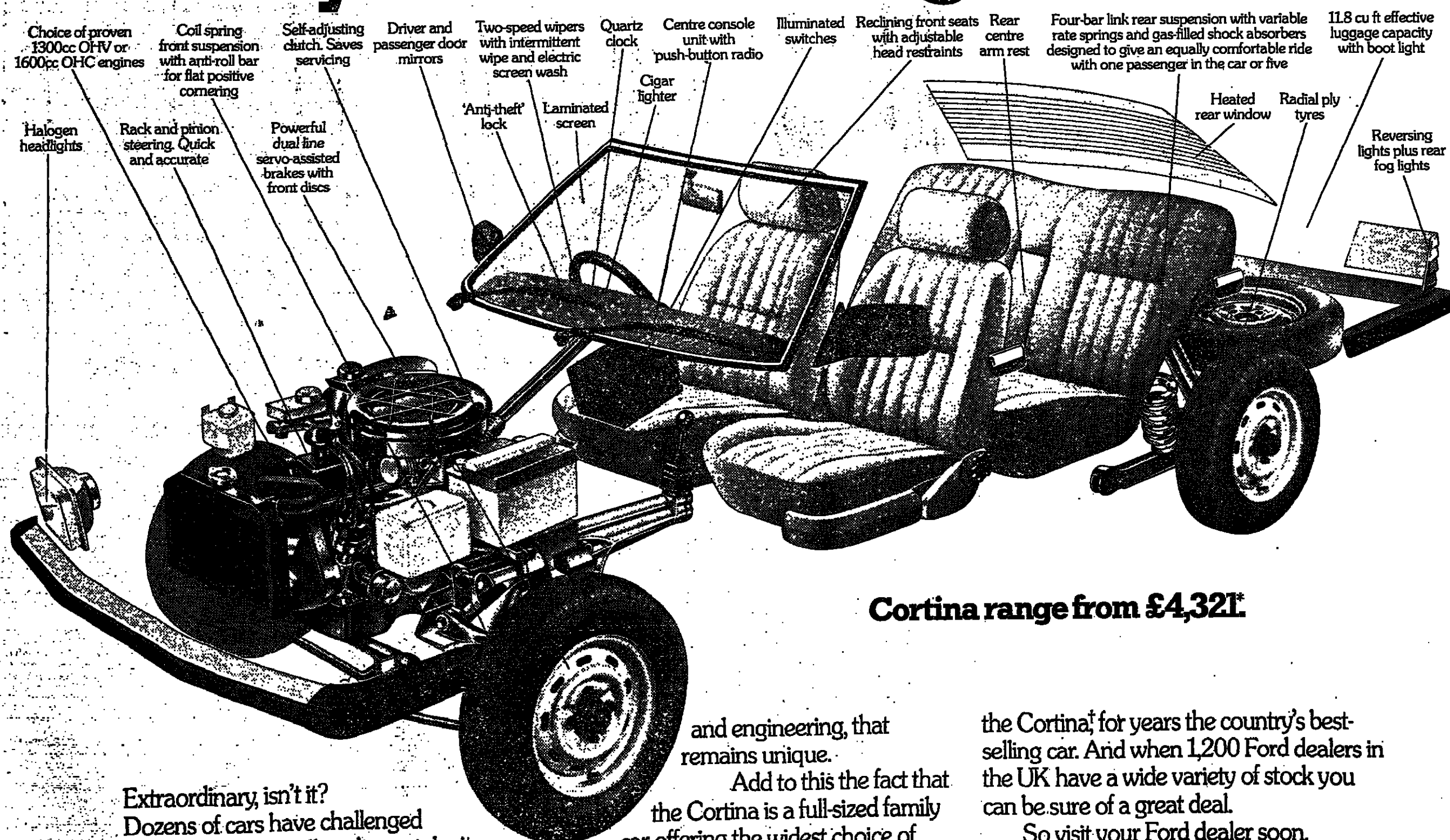
# The 1982 Cortina.

## A car above comparison.



Car illustrated is the Cortina L.

## Today that means a great deal.



Cortina range from £4,321\*

Extraordinary, isn't it?  
Dozens of cars have challenged  
the Cortina. But they still can't overtake it.  
No one ever has.  
How does this legendary machine maintain  
such a following?  
The secret is in the balance.  
The Cortina offers a blend of speed and  
efficiency, handling and comfort, equipment

and engineering, that  
remains unique.  
Add to this the fact that  
the Cortina is a full-sized family  
car offering the widest choice of  
models in the market and you'll understand  
why it holds its value remarkably well. It's still  
the best value for money on the road.  
Which brings us to the deal you can  
make these days.  
Believe it or not there's no waiting list for

the Cortina† for years the country's best-  
selling car. And when 1,200 Ford dealers in  
the UK have a wide variety of stock you  
can be sure of a great deal.

So visit your Ford dealer soon.  
He'll also tell you all about 'Extra Cover',  
Ford's optional second and third year  
warranty plan.

\*Ford Cortina 1300 2-door £4,321, max. price at time of going to press.  
Car illustrated is Ford Cortina L 4-door from £4,842. Seat belts,  
car tax and VAT included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost.  
†Certain model, engine and option combinations may require  
manufacture to the customer's specification.

Ford gives you more.









## THE ARTS

## Television

## View into the cage

Survivors of concentration camps, kidnaps and hostage situations may be lucky but they remain victims. Those who suffer severe cruelty, psychiatrists believe, are almost certain to be affected later in life. On BBC2 last night, *Horizon* concerned itself with *The Victims*, correcting what at least one expert witness, himself a professor of psychiatry and a survivor of Auschwitz, thought to be an over-weighted psychiatric concern in the West with the aggressors. It had to be harrowing. Victims proliferate and there were perhaps almost too many witnesses to permit one to think through the horror to the ways in which they survived.

We heard from an American general, a flyer who survived five years in the Banoi Hilton, where 95 per cent of the prisoners were tortured and "where no discomfort was too great for the guests". How much a situation puts a man in a position where he has to fight himself, decide on the order of his values, so that he can endure.

Sir Geoffrey Jackson recalled 200 days in the hands of Uruguayan urban guerrillas "in a bird-cage inside a hen-coop", making observations on his identity while not taking himself too seriously.

There was a Dutch headmaster, head of a boarding school and 105 schoolchildren for 20 days by South Moluccan terrorists, who described the corrosive effect of being deprived of his responsibility and the consequences on his private and professional life. Then there were the concentration camp victims, who sustained deliberate dehumanization. One explained the apparent passivity of such prisoners. Survival, he had found, was a matter of becoming invisible: doing nothing to attract the attention of the guards. Rebellion, he said, never takes place without the possibility of success.

A Dutch psychiatrist told of his continuing work among concentration camp victims, trying to exorcise the horrors that haunt their subconscious.

Christopher La Fontaine's programme was sad, but a trait of man's inhumanity but salutary in that it reminded us that survivors need more than congratulations on their luck.

Police on BBC1 focused on the procedure following a cell death, through the examination of the officers concerned in the arrest and the grisly detail of the post-mortem.

Sixty-three people died in police custody in 1980. In this case a 26-year-old man was taken to drink. Rules demanded that such people are awakened and spoken to every half hour. Here that was shortened to every 15 minutes but, despite this, the man inhaled the gastric contents of his stomach and, though given cardiac and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation by police officers, died. Three constables were subsequently commended.

Police, with its unadorned technique is, I understand, surprising the BBC by its grip on audiences. I doubt if this programme could have been better done, demonstrating as it did the need for vigilance from society but also the need for sympathy for the police in another nasty aspect of their work.

Dennis Hackett

John Cage, Robert Ashley, Bruce Myers, Peter Greenaway and Bruce Schwartz are among the line-up of international artists appearing in the Almeida International Festival '82 which will take place at The Almeida Theatre and four other venues in North London from May 28 to June 20. Highlights include Cage at seventy with Cage participating in a series of performances of his own works and the British premiere of Bruce Myers' Obie Award-winning play, *The Dybbuk*.

**COMEDY OF THE YEAR**  
**EDUCATING RITA**  
PICCADILLY THEATRE  
Booking 437 438, 439 440

**THE BEADS OF ONE ROSARY**  
GRAND PRIZE  
STARTS 12TH MARCH  
CALL 0202 727 570

## Charm of moving from major to minor

The Plein Air Tradition

Louise Whitford Gallery

The Souls

Bury Street Gallery

Ben Nicholson: New Work

Waddington Galleries I and II

Brigitte Simon

Taranman Gallery

Of course great art is best. But even if we could live always on the heights, great art cannot be relied on to tell us all we want to know: it tends to throw light mainly on itself, and not very much on the period it comes from or the taste of ordinary mortals. Minor art is certainly more tempting to live with: it also fulfils a necessary function by providing a background and a context for great art, without which we would not appreciate its greatness, and summing up for us other tastes, other times.

None of the paintings in the Louise Whitford Gallery, 25a Lowndes Street, Belgrave, until March 20, is the sort of masterpiece which in some way transforms our view of life or art. There is, in fact, only one, Henry Herbert La Thangue's *Traveling Harvesters* (1977), which even pretends to be a major work by a major figure of the period. (And one could hardly claim that La Thangue, however pleasant and accomplished a painter, is a master in hiding.) And yet the show as a whole is singularly charming and coherent, containing many paintings that it would actually be a pleasure and not too much of a responsibility to own, and does after all tell us a lot about the tastes and fantasies of our art-loving great-grandfathers.

"Fantasies" may seem an odd word to apply to a group of painters who were somewhat self-righteous about their attachment to reality, and the importance more gave to working on the spot, in the open air, rather than carefully constructing their compositions in a studio. Most of them did, on most occasions, work up their sketches in a studio, and sketches made on the spot. But the principles of letting the fresh air in and painting from direct observation of the way things were, rather than theories about how



A Christmas card designed for Lady Elcho by Burne Jones

things ought to be, remains consistent.

For all that, what tends to emerge from these pictures is a sort of Arcadian dream. The artists concerned, delighted in the "unspoiled" countryside, the undeveloped seacoast, and though they were devoted to peasants and fishermen, they liked them all neatly washed and brushed-up, beaming with boyish mischief (Scott Tukey's young fishermen, anyway) or posed with monumental immobility against a beautifully rendered landscape and loaded, whenever possible, with some additional weight of symbolic significance.

The paintings of such as Fred Hall, Stanhope Forbes, Tarrick Williams and La Thangue are all part of the cultivated townsman's flight to the country towards the end of the nineteenth century. Did they ever really exist, these lads and lassies, these solitary reapers and mowers? Or were they primarily the invention of the briefly but immensely influential Bastien-Lepage, reworked in the looser brushstrokes and suffused with a golden glow learnt from the French Impressionists? One certainly gets the sense of a studio, and the art, observed in the refracting mirror of other people's sensibilities rather than directly from the life these artists supposedly had before them as they painted.

## Galleries

All the same, we must beware of getting caught in the Ruskinian trap of moralizing about method. What counts in this sort of painting is not so much truth to reality as the strength of the dream. And here the artists are mutually supportive; they encapsulate vividly for us the tone of the times. No doubt Fred Hall's *Geese in a Cornfield* or George Gascoyne's *Evening, Brittany* (a peasant girl, a cow and an expanse of painfully blue sea) or John Arnesby Brown's *Raking the Hay* are drenched in the light that never was on land or sea. But they still convey the painters' passionate desire that things should be so. And the occasional scenes of leisured middle-class people (such as the painters themselves) taking their ease in the country or at the seaside, like Dorotea Sharp's *Morning Stroll* or Sir John Lavery's *A Summer Evening*, carry a strong charge of nostalgia which may make them difficult to evaluate as important works of art, but shamefully, shamelessly supplements our enjoyment.

Enjoyment is the main thing conveyed by Jane Abdy's and Charlotte Gere's delightful (and informative) show *The Souls* at the Bury Street Gallery, St James's, until the end of the month. Certainly these beautiful and talented ladies (for one feels that the ladies were the moving spirits of this cult-

turned-of-the-century group) were by no stretch of the imagination major figures in the arts, though they consorted with and inspired a number of men who were. Neither Watts nor Burne Jones is exactly a nobody, nor, a little later, is Sargent, and their portraits of members of the group, as well as works done for them, right down to the shoes Burne-Jones designed for Lady Horner in 1877, lend some unexpected artistic distinction to what is essentially, in its own small way, an historical exhibition more about people than about art.

Not that, in the case of the Souls, the two can be so readily separated. The Souls had the money, the leisure and the education to patronize the best artists, to influence taste, and even themselves to practice, with surprising accomplishment, some of the politer arts. Violet, Duchess of Rutland, in particular, was a very accomplished draughtsman, and an amazingly skilful sculptor, even if the rumour is correct that she was assisted a little by her friend Alfred Gilbert on her masterpiece, the tomb of her eldest son, the original plaster for which is lurking somewhere in the depths of the Tate. But the show, again, is chiefly of interest for conjuring up a vanished age for us, as powerfully that one can almost hear the rustle of rich silks and catch a trace of

ghostly perfume lingering on the heavy air of an Edwardian drawing-room.

To move on to the show, at Waddington's two galleries in Cork Street until March 27, of Ben Nicholson's very latest works, done in the months immediately before his death, is to come with a bump right up to date. One might not expect so; the late works of very old artists are not generally noted for their immediacy. But in that as in so much else Nicholson was the exception. In the last year or two, when his visual world was bounded by the shelves of mugs and jugs in his Hampstead studio, he remained in strong contact with a sheer excitement, an outflowing of creative energy, which could put many painters half his age to shame.

It is not easy to account rationally for the brimming life of these mostly small, seemingly slight images. The same small group of mugs and bottles and flasks recur constantly in various combinations or alone. They are drawn in strong black outline, then washes of colour are applied atmospherically over them and the pieces of paper cut to curious irregular shapes before mounting. Sometimes they are set against an economical evocation of landscape - perhaps no more than a skyline somewhere in the distance - and the pieces concerned titled *Welsh Coast* or *Lago Maggiore* or *Sussex*, though these titles point to a memory or an inspiration rather than any literal depiction. There is something curiously moving about the idea of the old, virtually bedridden painter summoning up places he had known in the remembered line of a long unvisited hillside. But these are works which have no need of such adventitious, anecdotal support. Like them or not, they are vibrantly alive; just unmistakably, unarguably there.

A much lesser artist who yet has something of the same capacity for making the most out of the least is Brigitte Simon, who has a tiny, exquisite show on at the Taranman Gallery, 236 Brompton Road, until March 27. These are all small drawings of rock formations, in pencil and white tempera, which have actually been executed, along with a fellow in the south transept, is exactly the same in concept and colouring as the drawings. One can only be astonished that the idea can successfully be writ so large, and admiring the authority of the Rheims authorities in permitting such a quietly radical scheme to be carried out.

John Russell Taylor

## Concerts

besides solving all the knotty problems of ensemble, embodied a reassuring message about its essential unity. And there was nearly as much virtuosity from the orchestra as from the soloist.

At least in principle, a new acoustics might shed new light on a familiar score, yet the main point of Mr. Abbado's account of the Symphony Number 1 of Brahms was its force, its sheer physical presence. In contrast with the spiky, brittle, almost "analytical" orchestration of Prokofiev, this, not unnaturally, sounded homogeneous, although with the colours subdued, some of the richness dried out. A point which became apparent with the advance was that although the performance of course had plenty of dynamic variety, the music sounded as though it were all on the same plain, the same level of intensity.

Max Harrison

## Fires of London

## Round House

Shock in a work of art is famously the most perishable of commodities, so there must be a reason why Maxwell Davies's two major works of music theatre, *Vesalii icones* and *Eight Songs for a Mad King* are

becoming with the passing years not less but more violent, outrageous and disturbing. There must also be a reason why at the same time, perhaps paradoxically, they are becoming more enjoyable.

And, of course, the answer is a simple one: the superlative, extraordinary, have been assimilated, but the deeper questions, and the deeper beauty, remain. Audiences attending the double bill on its countrywide tour and I would urge anyone within striking distance of a performance to see it - will probably know that they are going to observe a danced version of the Stations of the Cross and a spectacle of insanity. They may be less prepared to find themselves wondering, after *Eight Songs*, whether sane political power is possible, or in *Vesalii icones* marvelling at a solo cello line that sings for half an hour in lyrical rapture.

Alexander Baillie, cellist of the Fires of London, must take much of the credit for the success of the latter work as seen last night, and the new choreography by Ian Spink, executed by Mark Wraith, is a faithful response to his grace and control.

The dance is poised and posed, often suggesting the earliest Greek statuary in its utterly cold energy, and the emphasis in the work has

shifted from an anatomy of Christ to an imitation and attempted understanding, rudely shattered at the end. In *Eight Songs*, Michael Rippa repeats his gleeful burlesque interpretation of the king, and in both works the ensemble is conducted with a tight mix of precision and enthusiasm by John Carewe.

Paul Griffiths

## Emil Gilels

## Festival Hall

Devoting his generous programme to Beethoven alone, Emil Gilels not only evokes memories of the living composer in physiognomy and build but also in the actual style of his playing. The enormous strength, character, unparalleled bravura and fluency, as well as exceptionally beautiful legato noted by Czerny in 1803, were all there, together with that uncompromising directness, even brusqueness of manner, so much part of the man. It was the kind of Beethoven recital of which legends are made.

Not the least part of the miracle was the arresting new light thrown on each work through the strictest observance of the composer's own markings. The Largo of the early D major sonata Op 10 was an outstanding in-

stance; we heard not Mr Gilels's feelings about the tragedy but Beethoven's own voice.

Elsewhere sturdy rhythms and arresting dynamic contrasts, as well as delectable strains of improvisatory fancy in finale, helped to make this one of the most remarkable performances of all.

In the *Prometheus Variations*, Op 35, which followed, the theme emerged pregnant enough, even at its barest, to make its future vicissitudes every listener's urgent, unremitting concern. The reading conveyed the firebrand and the visionary with equal mastery, with fine control of texture in the final fugue.

Completing the programme with the last three sonatas of the middle period, Mr Gilels's rumbustious, carefree vigour in the first movement of Op 79 in G, followed by an exquisitely phrased, leisurely Andante, made his schoolroom work new stature. Characterization was no less arresting in *Les Adieux*, its slow movement all the more poignant for simplicity. And in Op 90 in E minor, still Andante, he made the beautifully timed and shaded exchanges of the first movement, was Mr Gilels's transformation of the often facile-sounding finale into a melting benediction. He sent us home at peace.

Joan Chissell

## Dance

## A lively expressiveness

## La Fille mal Gardée

## Sadler's Wells

Roland Price was given his first important solos within his first year with the Royal Ballet and now, at 21, he has already taken the male leads in ballets by Ashton, Fokine, MacMillan and that marvelous posthumous choreographer After-Petipa. Last week he added the virtuosic role from *La Vivandière* to his repertoire, and in a couple of months he is due for his first Franz in *Coppelia*.

Saturday afternoon brought a first London showing for him and Nicola Karak in *La Fille mal gardée* following three of four performances on tour. She attracted attention as quickly as he did, but had to wait a little longer for the big leading roles. One benefit from the enforced wait is that she has had time to make good the occasional weakness in her footwork which once flawed her otherwise rapturous quality as a dancer. Watching the way she almost skimmed the stage in the fast *lequel* diagonals, it was obvious how

far she has come in her technique. Karak's dancing, however, has never relied solely on technique. There is a lively expressiveness in everything he does, even a pure display solo conveys joyousness or some similar quality when she dances it. She has a particularly animated face, but the expressiveness comes from her body; in *Fille*, for instance, she shows her feelings vividly in the last scene with her back to the audience, simply by the way she pulls up her shoulders. Price does not have that gift, at least, as yet. His

dancing has finesse as well as strength: look at the way he brings his feet in during the circling, backward jumps that start his biggest solo. He shows himself as skilled and attentive in his partnering as in his own dancing, and he acts his role conscientiously; there was already more responsiveness between him and Karak this time than when I saw them at Monte Carlo over Christmas.

Yet there is a curious reticence in Price's dancing, for all his bravura skill. With the right sort of coaching, something exciting could be developed from that unusual

combination, but I suspect that he will need a choreographer to become interested in him before he realizes his full potential.

David Morse has greatly enlivened his playing of Widow Simone; among the comic touches were a moment when the old lady's precarious dignity was ruffled by almost falling out of the donkey-cart, and another in the clog dance when her slide took her right off stage.

David Bintley's Alain remains a masterpiece of bitter humour.

John Percival

## Interview: Arlene Saunders

## Insisting on an independent line

Opera North went to Hamburg for the soprano to take the title role in their production of *Manon Lescaut*, which opens on Thursday at Leeds. She is Arlene Saunders, who was born and bred in the Mid-West, but has made Hamburg her home these many years now. She prefers not to travel a great deal, apart from her annual return to America, and has only twice before appeared on stage in Britain: as Santa in *The Flying Dutchman*, also for Opera North, and as Minnie in Covent Garden's *La fanciulla del West*. Does she regard herself as part of the great American vocal invasion of Europe?

"Not at all. By the time I got here in the late Sixties the invasion was over. Something more like a counter-attack was going on, particularly in the German houses. They had their fill of American singers and were much keener on engaging their own native artists. The exception was Hamburg. Rolf Liebermann [who subsequently became Intendant at the Paris Opera] was in charge and he never gave a fig for fashion."

"He had total courage in his own convictions. He took risks and he was prepared to face flops; but he always supported those he believed in. There was a bunch of us

was determined to come to Europe, partly because of a personal challenge. In America my agent, who was really more of a manager, also looked after the tenor Jan Peerce. He was terribly famous in the States, but in Europe nobody knew him. Peerce, Peerce. Ah, you mean Peter Peerce, the Britten expert, sings at Covent Garden. It was partly his own fault: as a Jew he refused all German engagements after the war. But I was determined that I should be heard in Europe."

So Arlene Saunders came to Hamburg and that has remained her base. The choice between being the house lyric soprano, specializing in the German repertoire, and an international star flitting from city to city had to be a deliberate one. The visiting performer always has a curiosity value for the audience; the resident has time to do a little polishing. Miss Saunders prefers to polish.

The same independence shows in selecting the roles which have given her most satisfaction so far in her career: Handel's Jephtha in a Renner production and Strauss's Four Last Songs in Béjart's ballet of the same name. There is nothing perverse in picking out these, she claims. *Jephtha*, which some of us find one of Handel's most tedious operas, has infinite rewards if this music is properly probed. Arlene Saunders reckons. And the Four Last Songs also reflect that love of a challenge.

"When Béjart first put it on in Brussels he used a tape. But when he took the ballet to Paris the unions, worried by any of that, live performers or not, I was hauled on to the stage and found myself in the middle of one of the most perfect productions I've ever seen."

To complete that independent mode of thought Arlene Saunders confesses to "no great love of Verdi." "I probably be lynched for saying this, but I'd much rather sing Puccini. Indeed, I've only done one Verdi role on stage and that was in *Un giorno di regno* at San Diego quite recently. Now no one could call that a great opera. Perhaps I regret not having tried *Desdemona*, but I certainly don't regard it as a dream role, such as Isolde for instance. OK, I don't have the Flagstad or Nilsson type of voice, but people like Ligendza are doing it much, smaller, house. Audiences think you are born adult - you're not, you have to toddle first."

John Higgins

at Hamburg — Tatiana Troyanos, Tom Krause, Hans Sotin, myself — we all treated him as a father figure. He was always there in his own house and he moulded our careers, telling us when it was the right moment to take on a slightly heavier role, and when to hold back.

"It was Liebermann who auditioned me and gave me my Hamburg engagement. I

Two comedies Season's Greetings by Alan Ayckbourn and *Noises Off* by Michael Frayn, are to be presented in the West End later this month by producer Michael Codron.

THE BURLINGTON HOUSE FAIR  
THE BURLINGTON FINE ART AND ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR  
at the  
Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1  
12-21 March 1982  
10am - 7pm daily including Sundays.  
(5-9pm Thursday 11 March)  
Leading British dealers in both Fine Art and Antiques will offer for sale pictures, furniture and works of art of the highest quality which have been strictly vetted.  
Admission £2.50 Students and Pensioners £1.50 including illustrated handbook.  
PRESENTED BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE BURLINGTON MAGAZINE  
VICE-PRESIDENTS: THE BARON DE BODENHORN, LORD BODENHORN, LORD BODENHORN

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM  
17 FEBRUARY UNTIL 28 MARCH  
ADMISSION 50p  
CLOSED ON FRIDAYS  
LUCIE RIE  
POTTERY FROM 1926-1981



Where do we stand in the league table against our European competitors? David Blake, economics editor, finds some minuses and pluses in the Government's record

## Just how badly has Britain been doing?

Are Britain's economic problems just part of a wider world recession or are they largely home grown? That question is bound to get ever more pressing as Britain starts moving towards the next election with its economic performance likely to be the key issue.

The Government has a straightforward answer. Unemployment has risen everywhere and output has been depressed. The world is going through a painful cure from the disease of inflation and Britain had no way of opting out. The critics say that our wounds have been largely self-inflicted, with government policies being added up to the deflation of a scale seen nowhere else in the world. The charts on this page support at least one part of the critics' view. Britain's recession has been much worse than the rest of the world. Our output has fallen more, our unemployment has grown faster and even on inflation we have not done particularly well. The picture they present is a simple one of Britain outpacing the world in failure. The truth is more complex.

The industrial world has spent the time since Mrs Thatcher came to office absorbing the effects of the oil price rises of 1973. The Opec nations are on the run now, but in the second half of the 1970s they dealt a blow to the world economy which was just as heavy as that of 1973. It hit Britain sooner and in a different way from the rest of the world.

A rising oil price does two things to the economy of an industrial country. It pushes up inflation, because the price of other goods does not fall when the price of oil goes up, as classical economics says it should. Instead, other prices go on as before or even accelerate. The second thing it does is to transfer purchasing power from the industrial country to the oil producers.

In the short term, this means that the industrial nations tend to run into balance of payments deficits. In the first 18 months of the current Government

those deficits arrived with a vengeance throughout the industrial world. Japan, which had had a \$17,000m surplus in 1978, had moved to an \$11,000m deficit by 1980. West Germany did even worse, running up a deficit of \$16,500m in 1980. France had a deficit of nearly \$8,000m.

The country which completely bucked this trend was Britain. Our current account was in small deficit when Mrs Thatcher took office; by the second half of 1980 it was in massive surplus.

Britain's surplus was no accident. It flowed naturally from three causes. One was that, as we shall see, domestic policies made the British recession particularly severe, cutting back our imports. The second was the direct im-

Sir Geoffrey Howe. In a world of floating exchange rates, the international money markets are highly sensitive to the idea that a country is going to put the fight against inflation at the top of its list of priorities. The pound soared and many British companies realized they could no longer hope to compete. They started to cut back on stocks, production and investment. They were right to do so. On the most widely used definition of competitiveness, British industry's position worsened sharply between early 1979 and early 1981.

The pound's rise was only half the problem. Most countries in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the rich man's club

seven countries was only 10.5 per cent, and even the next worst performer, France, recorded only a 14.5 per cent increase.

Why did this happen to us? Some of the blame certainly lies with pent-up pressures from the previous Government's pay policy. Some lies with what in retrospect looks like the very stupid decision to cut income tax and increase indirect taxes in the 1979 Budget. The first year of the Thatcher experiment was subjected to enough inflationary pressures without the Government adding to them. But much of the surge in costs was simply the slowness of the economy to accept that dramatic increases in living standards were no longer possible. Taking 1980 and 1981

drop in manufacturing production between June 1979 and December 1981, the latest figures we have. Some of the loss simply consisted of the death of industries which had to go anyway. But some was the result of the loss of world competitiveness and tough domestic policies. For even without the external problems we have faced over the years since the present Government took office, domestic policy would have tightened the vice on the economy. A measure of this comes from the OECD in Paris.

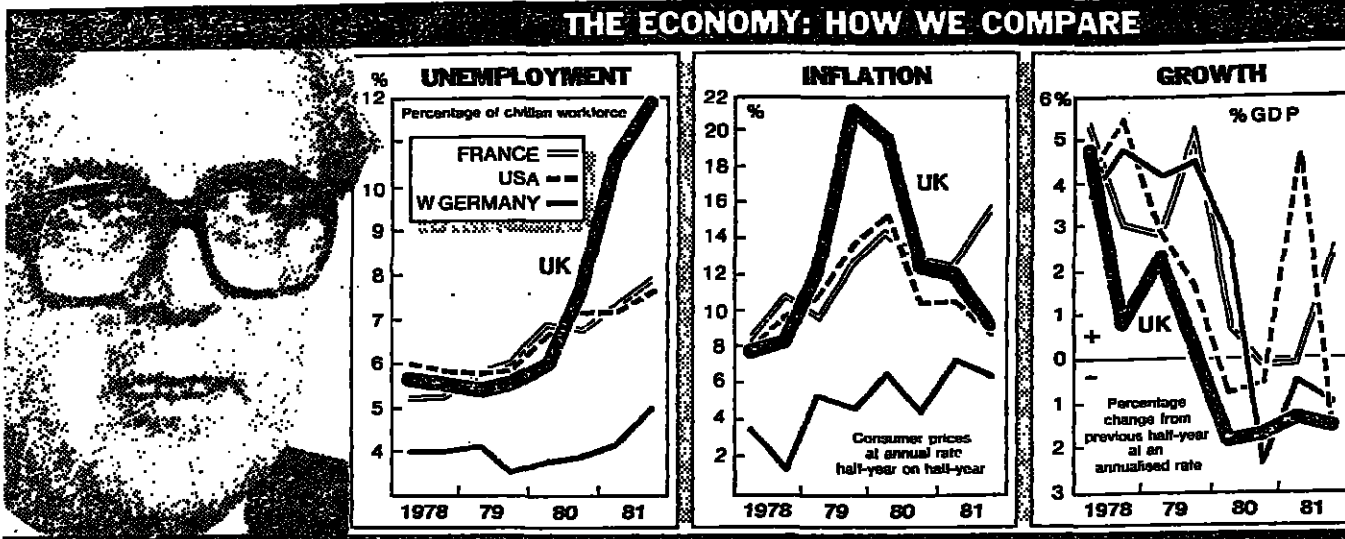
After removing the extent to which recession itself has boosted government deficits, it estimates that British government policy got much tighter in 1980 and 1981. Added together, the changes rep-

resented a tightening of just over 4 per cent of national output. In the same period, none of the countries illustrated in the charts on this page had a tightening of policy even a fifth as great as Britain's. For the seven largest industrial countries as a whole, all of whom were grappling with inflation, the tightening of policy was about a quarter as fierce as here.

What have the results been? One is the sharp decline in manufacturing and, as an unintended consequence, the growth of the public sector's share of the total economy. The

other side of this coin is, of course, that our productivity performance has been better than that of our competitors. How does the balance sheet add up? There have been real achievements in the British economy over the past three years, but they have been gained at a price far higher than that paid by any of our major competitors.

Whether we ought to be starting from here or not, the task for the Chancellor now is to make sure that the past years are made worthwhile.



port of North Sea oil. While other countries were moving into big oil deficits, Britain was becoming a net oil exporter.

The third reason was that the pound rose, pushing up the amount we received for our exports in the short term even though it increased the problems of Britain's manufacturing industry in the long term.

Because we have oil, the rest of the world marked up the value of the pound as oil prices rose. The rise in the pound was made even sharper by the tough monetary policies announced by

of the world's economy, accepted that higher oil prices meant lower living standards. We did not. Average earnings in Britain were already rising faster than in the rest of the world when Mrs Thatcher took over. But in the 1979-80 pay round they went through the roof. In the year to the late summer of 1980 they went up by more than 22 per cent compared to an OECD average of little more than half of that. In 1980, unit labour costs in British manufacturing went up by 23.2 per cent; the average for the OECD's largest

together, real earnings in Britain went up by 8 per cent; our national output went down by about 4 per cent. A combination of rising exchange rates and a pay explosion meant that unwittingly the Thatcher Government in its first year presided over exactly what it warned could not happen: paying ourselves more without producing more. The effects of this were felt above all in manufacturing industry. For the industrial world as a whole, manufacturing output has been broadly stagnant since early 1979. But the United Kingdom saw a 19 per cent

resented a tightening of just over 4 per cent of national output. In the same period, none of the countries illustrated in the charts on this page had a tightening of policy even a fifth as great as Britain's. For the seven largest industrial countries as a whole, all of whom were grappling with inflation, the tightening of policy was about a quarter as fierce as here. What have the results been? One is the sharp decline in manufacturing and, as an unintended consequence, the growth of the public sector's share of the total economy. The

## Why the public must be told

Three Mile Island three years on: the chairman of the CEBG assesses the mood in the neighbourhood

Middletown sounds like a town in Pennsylvania. It is, in fact, a town of about 12,000 people, with a population of about 12,000 people, with a population of about 12,000 people. It is the nearest sizable community to the nuclear power station on Three Mile Island. "Even when we have a reactor accident it is attributed to our big city neighbour Harrisburg", comments Mayor Reid, the man who probably knows more about emergency procedures than any other mayor in the United States. Since the reactor accident in March 1979 he has dealt with a chemical spillage at a factory, which resulted in evacuation of a number of homes and a train derailment within the town. The neighbourhood also has a long-standing concern — the flooding of the Susquehanna River.

Our visit was arranged by the Federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission, but we were interested less in the official view of the reactor accident than in the opinions of the local citizens. We met, among others, the manager of a motel close to the site, a dairy farmer, the owner of a vineyard, a primary school teacher, a lorry driver, mothers who have picketed the local office of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and a housewife who sat on the President's commission inquiring into the accident.

The main purpose of the visit was to understand the significance of the accident to this local community, both at the time of the accident and now, and to find out whether there were any policy implications for Britain.

The story can be stated simply. No one we met suggested that the radiation emitted during the accident had any direct physical effects on people, animals, or plants.

The area has developed since the accident. Business firms have expanded and new houses have been built. Property values have been well maintained and two large motels and an additional supermarket have opened. Angling and tourism flourish.

It is clear, however, that for many people the experience was traumatic and that psychological harm to individuals has occurred. The harm has been aggravated by a loss of credibility in the statements of the power company and, to some extent, of other authorities.

Everyone we met considered that the damaged reactor should be cleaned up. There is concern that the owners, a private enterprise

electrical utility, may not have sufficient financial resources to complete the job and discussions are taking place about state and federal aid. There are those who want to see the plant back at full power. The 700-strong "Friends and Family of TMI," which precludes from its membership any employee of the utility, arranges discussions and visits to that plant and others.

What came over most strongly, however, was concern about information flow and the role of the press and media at the time of the accident.

The whole episode has a number of policy implications. The report of the President's commission recommended changes which would bring both American regulatory practice and the emergency plans closer to the arrangements in Britain. Recommendations on plant design and procurement and on the training of operators have been carefully studied. Having observed that the only damage was psychological and that this has continued long after the event, we believe it to be in the general interest that the recommendations on the public's right to information receive more attention. There are tasks for government agencies, for the owners and operators of reactors and for communicators.

Emergencies are not new phenomena in human affairs; epidemics, famines, floods and kidnappings all produce psychological damage. But a major lesson from Three Mile Island is that in such an emergency the more that people are told, and the better they understand the available information, the less the lasting damage will be.

What we have observed confirms the value of the emphasis in Britain on the preparation of an emergency plan for each nuclear station. It underlines, too, the responsibility of press, radio and television to make information available, so that the seeing and listening public get straight facts rather than partial, hysterical stories which, though they make good headlines, are unlikely to help that public caught up in an emergency to help themselves.

Glyn and Tania England

Glyn England is Chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board. Tania England is a Psychiatrist and Social Worker.

## Stretching the Queen's purse a little further

Not even the Queen can escape the Government's financial thumb-screws. The increase in her Civil List, announced after the Budget this afternoon, is expected to be only about 7 per cent, well below the current rate of inflation.

Buckingham Palace verges on apoplexy at the sight of "Pay rise for Queen" headlines. The Civil List is not the Queen's pocket money; it is her expense account for running the machinery of monarchy, and was first paid to George III in 1760 in return for his surrender of the crown lands.

Pleading that the Crown was moving into the red, the Queen in 1971 had her Civil List doubled to £380,000, after a searching exploration of the royal purse by a Commons select committee. It has been increased every year since 1975 because of inflation, and after last year's 10 per cent rise reached £4.2m, a figure which includes the controversial allowances paid to other members of the Royal Family.

Nearly three-quarters of the Queen's Civil List is spent on salaries for the royal household, from private secretaries to palace cleaners.

Most are members of the Civil Service Union on Civil Service pay rates. Last year, after a six-week strike campaign (from which royal household members were excused by their union) the Government awarded a 7½ per cent pay rise. This year's rise is expected, after arbitration, to be not more than 5 per cent.

The Palace has been making some efforts of its own to cut costs. About 20 jobs have gone in the past year, bringing the household's strength down to about 320. Savings of many thousands of pounds have also been made in the Palace's huge stationery bill, although every letter received is still acknowledged.

Since 1971 the Queen has had no personal allowance from the Civil List: instead she meets her private expenses from her own private fortune, chiefly derived from income from the 52,000 acres of the Duchy of Lancaster estates, which range from the Savoy Hotel to Yorkshire grouse moors.

Allowances paid to other members of the Royal Family, however, fall into a much grayer area where the boundary between private pocket money and legitimate expenses for undertaking royal duties is very ill-defined. At present the Queen Mother gets £286,000, Prince Philip £160,000, Princess Anne £100,000, Princess Margaret £98,000, and Prince Andrew £20,000.



Family allowances: top, the Queen Mother, £286,000; Prince Philip, £160,000; Princess Anne, £100,000; bottom, Princess Margaret, £98,000; Prince Andrew, £20,000.

Prince Edward, having reached 18, will appear on the List for the first time this year with an allowance of £20,000, most of which will be held in trust for him until he is 21. Other, lesser royals, including the Duke of Gloucester and Kent and Princess Alexandra, also receive substantial allowances, but to cover their costs the Queen makes an annual refund to the Treasury from her own private resources, which last year amounted to £285,000. It is the closest the monarch ever comes to paying tax.

The payment of those allowances, which has been much criticized by Mr William Hamilton and other Labour backbenchers, will come under scrutiny next year when, under the terms of the 1971 select committee report, another major review of the royal finances is due.

The one first-rank royal who does not appear in the Civil List at all is the Prince of Wales. He gets no government funding, but lives instead off the handsome revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Before he married he took half for himself and gave half to the Treasury, but he now takes three-quarters. As the Duchy revenues last year totalled £550,445, his annual income is now more than £400,000, tax free.

But the Civil List, which costs the taxpayer about the same as it costs the Duchy of Lancaster, is only a fraction of the true cost of monarchy. Add on the cost of the Queen's Flight (£3m), the royal yacht (£2.7m), the royal train, the free postage, and the maintenance of the royal palaces (£2.1m for Buckingham Palace and £2.9m for

Windsor Castle are this year's estimates) and the total reaches an estimated £15m, enough for ten battle tanks or 3½ miles of six-lane motorway.

The Queen's personal fortune is an area of wild speculation and very little hard fact. All that is known is that the profits of the Duchy of Lancaster are somewhere in excess of £500,000 a year, and she is entitled to the entire amount.

Much of the Queen's wealth is illusory. She owns a priceless art collection spread among the royal palaces, but that properly belongs to the nation, and it is highly unlikely that she would ever sell it off to raise ready cash. Even more personal possessions like the royal stamp collection begun by her grandfather, George V, now one of the most valuable anywhere, are assets which even she would regard as more public than private.

Besides her Duchy revenues, her main source of private income is a large portfolio of investments. And she is one of the country's most successful racehorse owners and breeders.

Alan Hamilton

### An evocative evening with Princess Grace

Princess Grace of Monaco will make a rare appearance in Britain next week when she takes to the boards at the Festival Theatre, Chichester. She will read poetry and prose in a two-hour performance marking the start of the theatre's 21st anniversary celebrations. The programme, *Evocations*, was devised by John Carroll, who has also compiled recital programmes for Lord Olivier and Dame Peggy Ashcroft. It has already been performed by Princess Grace at the Vienna Festival and in America.

John Carroll was put in touch with the princess a few years ago by a friend, her biographer Gwen Robyns. Another friend of Carroll's is Patrick Garland, Chichester's artistic director.

### Palace poacher

Peter Roberts, the secretary of Compassion in World Farming, fears there are some bad eggs about at Buckingham Palace. Alerted by the award of a royal warrant to the firm which makes regular deliveries of battery-laid eggs to the Palace, Roberts has now started sending the Queen two free-range eggs a day, intended for her breakfast. "It is incredible that with 4,000 acres of royal farms they are unable to supply her with non-battery eggs." The free range eggs Roberts is sending come from Bodale School, where Princess Margaret's daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, is a pupil.

### THE TIMES DIARY

The survival of the sparrow has been assured in Southwark. After three years' deliberation the borough council's general purposes and finance committee has decided to permit continued use of the cheerful but messy and lecherous bird as the council's symbol.

### Well said

Peter Watkins, the Ealing vicar who collects anecdotes from church records, has spared me another one. Madam Cresswell, a notorious procuress, bequeathed £10 for a funeral sermon on condition the preacher spoke nothing but well of her. The parson obliged with the words: "All that I can say of her is that she was born well, married well, lived well and died well. She was born in Shadwell, lived in Clerkenwell and died in Brixton."

### Creamed off

The National Dairy Council does not have such a lot of bottle after all. The organization has just splashed £21m on converting the Football League Cup into the Milk Cup, but will shortly see its National Dairy Museum, outside Reading, expunged from the pages of *The Good Museums Guide* because insufficient money has been spent on it.

The National Dairy Museum is one of only nine to have been eliminated from the guide's new edition, to be published on March 25, because of failure to maintain sufficient standards. Kenneth Hudson, the editor, told PHS: "The museum has been starved of funds, and it shows. It has not been growing or developing, and just has not filled its potential. It is a disgrace to a big and prosperous industry."

### Testament

Colin Haycraft of Duckworth believes his must be the only publishing house to have won both Jewish and Christian prizes for religious books. Two years ago Bill Fishman's *East End Jewish Radical* took the Jewish Chronicle award, and last year the Archbishop of Canterbury presented the Collins religious book prize to George Caird, Dean Ireland's Professor of Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford, for *The Language and Imagery of the Bible*.

Good afternoon, this was your captain speaking...



### Fighting chance

Fearless Soviet pressmen have consumer-tested Moscow's new service-stations for private cars — and warn tourists to avoid them if possible. Two reporters made unannounced visits to the garages on behalf of the Soviet equivalent of the AA, the Fourwheel Club, pretending that their new Jag had needed attention. At one garage in Zelenograd the mechanics were too busy fighting. At another a girl petrol attendant screamed that she was fed up with hysterical customers. In Lyublinko the investigators found a husband and wife weeping in their Jag, having waited a day and a night to get their shattered windscreen replaced.

The reporters in *Nedelya* say improvements have been promised and bravely pledge: "We will be back."

### The chic of it

Sartorially David Steel, the Liberal leader, has the last laugh on critics who have been having a Highland ball mocking a photograph of him which appears in this month's *Scottish Field*. There have been suggestions that his sporrans hung disgracefully low — and because the magazine reversed the picture — that he wore his kilt the wrong way round.

Now Steel has been named the most smartly dressed male MP in a poll organized by a firm of suit manufacturers. He scored 210 votes, compared with Sir Keith Joseph's 176 and David Owen's 121.

### China service

The Chinese may be about to learn some manners from British shop assistants. Reading that China's leaders were much disturbed by their nation's young shop workers, the organizers of the Shop Assistants of the Year competition sent an invitation to the finals, at the Cafe Royal today, to the Chinese embassy in London. To their delight it was promptly and politely accepted. Shao Li, a third secretary in the trade section, will attend and report whether the British have anything to contribute to the Socialist Ethics Month already announced by the party chairman, Hu Yaobang, as China's campaign against bad behaviour.

PHS

**60,000 SQ. FT.**  
**FREE FROM RATES**  
**Warehouse To Let**  
**Enterprise Zone Status**  
**Also Freehold Sites**  
**For Sale 1/2-20 acres.**  
061 834 8384  
The Port Enterprise

Corby's business  
No matter how big  
track records  
Corby's business  
first Enterprise Zone  
some areas  
in the future  
quite  
When Enterprise  
been opened up  
of speculative  
construction  
companies are now



# Enterprise Zones

Ten of Britain's eleven enterprise zones are now operative, and the last is due to open next month. How are they faring, collectively and individually? What are their priorities and their prospects? How fair is the principle of selective assistance, and how does it affect the neighbours? Patrick O'Leary reports

## Less flannel and form-filling

It is a whim of politicians to conduct elaborate exercises to discover what everybody else knows already. Few people have ever doubted that businesses would be more prosperous and more adventurous if less of their profits disappeared in rates and taxes, and fewer of their initiatives ran into the sand of planning controls and the flannel of form-filling.

This has not prevented a great deal of excitement among both supporters and opponents being caused by the launching of enterprise zones. Yet the scheme is modest enough, the setting-out of a few square miles of development land of mixed value scattered throughout the country as sanctuaries in which there is a 10 year holiday from rates, from some taxes, and a wide range of planning controls.

Benefits beyond measurement

For enterprise zones surely owe something to the locomotive theory of economics, fashionable when Sir Geoffrey Howe first floated the idea in a speech four years ago. This school of thought believes that if a few engines of prosperity can get up steam, they will drag the heavy wagons of industry in general out of the slough of recession.

When the decade is over, it will almost certainly be found that the real fruits of the experiment are not those that can be seen and measured. If projections become facts, enterprise zones will create between 100,000 and 200,000 jobs; but nobody will know how many are new jobs, or merely jobs shuffled from one place to another, or jobs which

will vanish when the fiscal benefits dry up. Similar arguments will be heard about the millions of square feet of industrial and commercial premises produced.

What is already apparent is the change in attitudes of everyone involved and, to use the vogue word of the day, their expectations. Not least is this true of Sir Geoffrey Howe himself. We see the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who lectures the nation on the folly of pumping public money into job-creation, quietly siphoning off a little of it to recompense local authorities who forgo rates and the inland Revenue for lost taxes all to create employment.

It is moreover that hope of the Treasury, an open-ended commitment. The figure of £50m, has emerged, but views differ on whether this is a total or annual estimate, and those concerned admit that forecasting is almost meaningless.

Rate and capital investment relief on a hotel will be very different from the saving on a row of workshops for small start-up firms. Unusually, the fiscal carrots are offered indiscriminately to commercial as well as industrial development. Nor can anyone say what rates will cost in 1991, since they seem to be on an inflation course unrelated to any economic indicator. At local authority level, too, new thinking is apparent. Power is being delegated to enterprise zone officers on an unprecedented scale to negotiate deals with developers and tenants.

Councillors are shedding the image of men who wrangle for six months over the erection of a bicycle shed. Small committees decide in days the fate of plans by private investors involving tens of thousands of pounds. Often they do so in cooperation with neighbouring boroughs, or with their county councils, with which they may have been on acrimonious terms ever since local government was reorganised.

Pressure is also put on water boards, British Telecom, and gas and electricity companies to lay on services as swiftly as they can. It is this sense of urgency which marks out the zone philosophy from previous official schemes. The 10-year limit on benefits makes them a diminishing asset.

The revolution in attitudes is not complete, nor is the picture an even one throughout the country. Councils which loathe Mr Michael Heseltine — his Department of the Environment is responsible for the designation and oversight of zones — have not discarded their suspicions. In more than one zone you are told: "Of course he chose us because he wanted a success story before the next election."

### Businessmen have to adjust

In areas where most land is publicly owned, there is reluctance to sell it freehold to developers. Officials tell you this is because they want some safeguard against undesirable tenants, over and above the remaining restrictions relating to such matters as health, safety and pollution, who might put off prospective neighbours.

But it is just possible that their judgment is clouded by years spent acquiring land for their councils in the belief the civic centre knew best how to use it. It must be a bureaucratic nightmare, to drive a factory from an urban site with tight planning controls, and find its owner knocking on the door for premises with minimum restraint in a zone.

Businessmen themselves are having to adjust. Those who believed that slag heaps started at Pottery Bar find that even a slag heap has its attractions when it is levelled and in a rate-free haven. The scheme has quickened the pace at which pension funds and other institutional investors adjust their property portfolios to include industrial estates as well as office blocks.

Another side-effect is that British Rail and the Central Electricity Generating Board are releasing surplus land. Even private owners are looking hard at their use of sites and selling off plots formerly used only to store junk which needs to be cleared anyway.

Owners of existing business who find themselves near an enterprise zone, and perhaps competing with companies enjoying all its advantages, complain bitterly of such "Nezblight". One has spoken scornfully of zone companies being able to fly flags of convenience.

Warehouse owners have been lobbying hard for some relief for their grievances. There are also fears that unfair competition will damage the dozen or more areas which applied to have a zone and were refused, and that life will be made harder for the needy neighbours of councils that have them.

These are problems with any form of selective assistance. Since the special reliefs in the zones are additional to existing grants and loans under national, local and European legislation there is a real danger of producing a new form of welfare scrounger, this time among the bosses rather than the bossed.

It seems peculiarly illogical that firms are exempt from industrial training levies and regulations when every local authority wishes to attract new technology industries with highly skilled employees.

If in a few years this experiment in freedom of enterprise is seen to be successful, some hard choices will have to be made. There will be mounting pressure to designate more zones, to enlarge existing ones, and to prolong the period of benefits.

Certainly Ministers are taking the matter seriously. Mr Heseltine meets representatives of the zones every few weeks and, according to one participant, "if there are any grumbles he climbs in to get things unjammed very quickly".

### SPEKE

David Mowat, Liverpool City Council  
£68 small factories in the Speke EZ are well on the way to completion. 7

### CLYDEBANK

Paul Smith, Scottish Development Agency  
£Clydebank has nowhere to go but up. 7

### NEWCASTLE

Chris Hamner, Newcastle upon Tyne City Council  
£Our aim is not so much to create jobs, as to safeguard them for the future. 7

### GATESHEAD

Chris Smith, Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council  
£The Team Valley estate could be full up in three years. 9

### HARTLEPOOL

Eddie Morley, Hartlepool Borough Council  
£With 24 per cent male unemployment, jobs are our chief priority. 7

### BELFAST

Dennis Myers, Belfast Enterprise Zone  
£We hope to create 300 entirely new jobs in the first two years. 7

### WAKEFIELD

Roy Gregory, Wakefield Metropolitan District Council  
£We'll be substantially full within five years — I hope. 7

### CORBY

Fred McClenaghan, Corby District Council  
£A flying start. EZ status is only a part of what Corby offers. 9

### SWANSEA

Morris Howell, Swansea City Council  
£By the end of 1983 the bulk of the zone will be in plug-in state. 7

### SALFORD

Peter Henry, Salford City Council  
£This consortium produces one quarter of the country's technicians. 9

### DUDLEY

Roger Latham, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council  
£The smaller sites are coming along quite nicely. 7

### TRAFFORD

Roger Dodsworth, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council  
£The sky's the limit... the private sector's role is crucial. 9

### ISLE OF DOGS

Peter Turley, London Docklands Development Corp  
£The zone is already acting as a magnet. 7

### EZ concessions

Brain-children of Sir Geoffrey Howe, who introduced them in his Budget two years ago, enterprise zones are an experiment in the art of encouraging industry and commerce by the removal of certain taxes and the easing of planning controls. The main concessions, which run for ten years and apply to both new and existing companies, are:

- Exemption from Development Land Tax.
- Exemption from rates on industrial and commercial property.

- Corporation and Income Tax allowances of 100 per cent for capital expenditure on such buildings.

- Priority processing of applications for certain customs facilities.
- Exemption from industrial training levies.
- Relaxation of planning restrictions, and speedy decisions on those that remain.
- Reduction in Government demands for information.

The zones continue to benefit from whatever aid is available under other Government and EEC policies, such as those for inner cities.

# BIG PROBLEMS?

# BIGGER SOLUTIONS

# CORBY

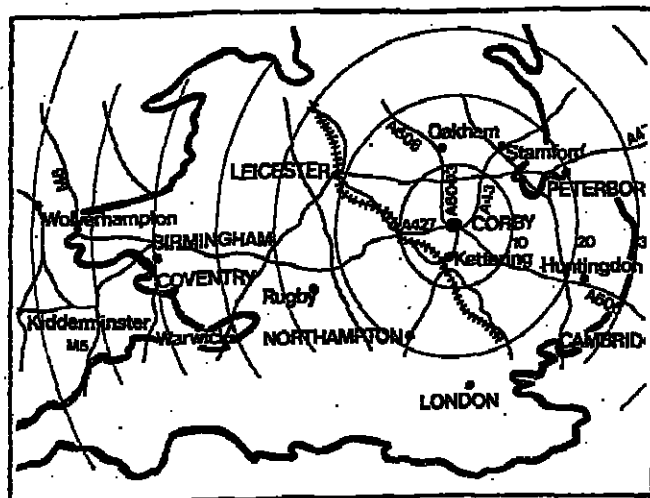
## England's first Enterprise Zone

### Corby's good at solving business problems.

No matter how big. And we've an impressive track record to prove it, too.

Corby was designated as England's first Enterprise Zone in June 1981. So unlike some areas talking about what they can offer in the future, Corby has hard and fast facts to quote.

When Enterprise Zone status was offered, Corby's greenfield sites had already been opened up and prepared. 300,000 sq. ft of speculative factories were under construction with more planned, the first new companies are now on site.



The total area covers almost 280 acres, most of which is already serviced with roads and utilities.

Then, in addition to the benefits of Enterprise Zone status, Corby has the incentives of a Development Area as well as BSC Industry Aid and ECSC loans. All of which can be incorporated into an individual package for each company.

In recent months alone Corby has attracted such names as: Oxford University Press, BXL Ltd., RHM and Allied Mills. Companies who took a good look at the facts and figures before deciding in Corby's favour.

So take a look at Corby yourself. You'll soon see how much bigger our solutions are.

For more information, send to Fred McClenaghan, Director of Industry, Corby Industrial Development Centre, Douglas House, Queens Square, Corby, Northants. Telephone: Corby 62571. Telex: 341543.

Name: .....  
Company: .....  
Position: .....  
Address: .....

**CORBY WORKS**



# FREE ZONE SPEKE

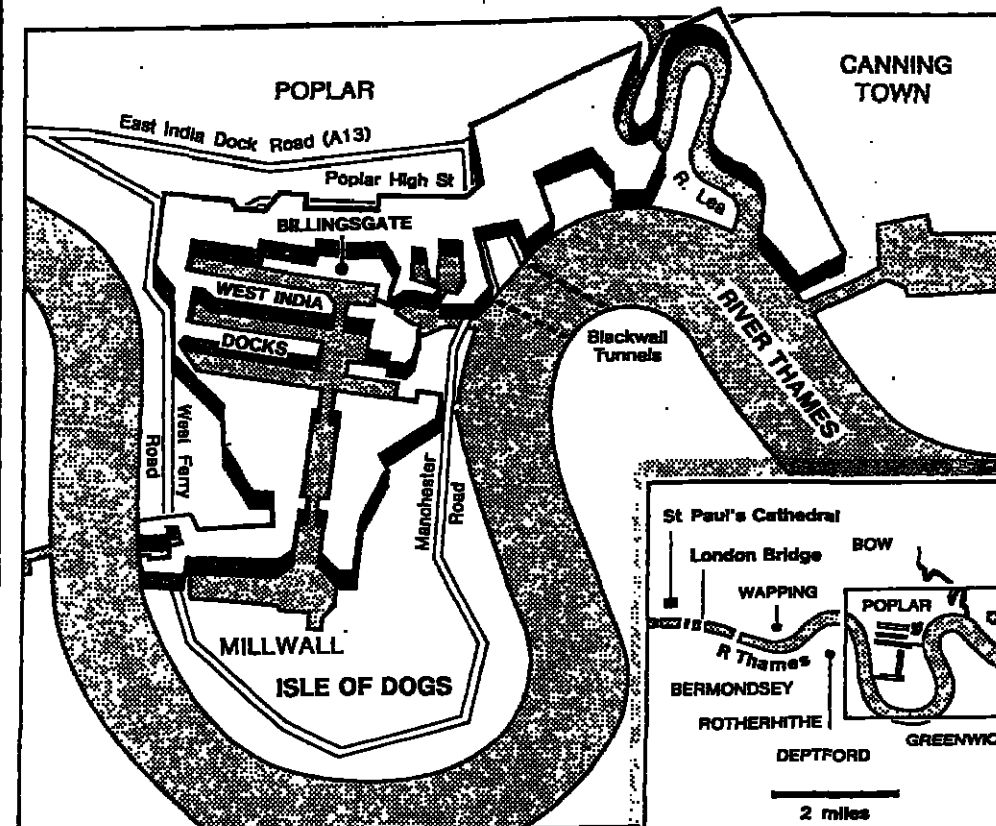


**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**  
**051-236 5411**  
11 Dale Street, Liverpool L2 2ET

**Langthwaite Grange Wakefield**  
*it may be the smallest zone but we think it's the best*  
**LET US PROVE IT TO YOU**  
contact Roy Gregory on: Wakefield (0824) 370211  
or write to him at: Planning Department Wakefield Metropolitan District Council P.O. Box 56 Wakefield WF1 2TT  
**Yorkshire's Enterprise Zone**

## ENTERPRISE ZONES

Zone-by-zone report, compiled by Patrick O'Leary, Robert R. Rodwell, Jonathan Wills and Alan Grainge



### ISLE OF DOGS

#### Lure of the water

A flat site of roughly 480 acres with public utility services available in east London a few minutes drive from the City is calculated to quicken the pulse of any developer. But there are snags. More than 120 of those acres in the London enterprise zone are water. For this is part of dockland, in the Isle of Dogs. Most wharves are unused, except as a resting place for redundant barges. However, Mr Peter Turlik, director of industrial development for the London Docklands Development Corporation, is familiar with the problems of waterside. The EZ is only one-tenth of the area of run-down Thameside the corporation has been commissioned by the Government to regenerate. Filling in stretches of water would be too expensive and take too long for most firms wishing to take advantage of the zone's short-term fiscal privileges. But already there are schemes for building out over the docks on stilts, and some high-technology companies are attracted by the prospect of waterside premises and the seclusion they offer. A commercial television company intends to establish studios there. Ironically, Billingsgate Market, which moved to the Isle of Dogs in January, lies just outside the zone. Although the area is in the boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham, the docklands corporation has planning control. It owns about 60 per cent of land in the zone (the water is the responsibility of the Port of London Authority) and other substantial areas belong to British Rail

and the Central Electricity Generating Board. To retain some restraint on development, long leases of 200 or more years will be granted rather than the sale of land freehold. Tenants are already moving in, including start-up companies taking small premises in refurbished workshops, but the zone is not yet officially open. Mr Turlik hopes the necessary statutory processes will be completed in April, and says diplomatically that being last in the field of the 11 enterprise zones has given more time to take maximum advantage of the scheme. The corporation expects to see some office and perhaps home construction in the zone, and has already noted interesting development in other parts of the Isle of Dogs. Half the local residents travel to work outside the so-called Isle, which is in a loop of the Thames. Many of them could benefit from the 10,000 or 12,000 jobs officials hope will be produced over the next 10 years. "The zone acts as a magnet", Mr Turlik said; he pointed out that Greenwich lies on the other side of the loop, a view that should appeal to housebuilders. P.O.L.

### CORBY

#### A very special case

Corby's battery of financial inducements to incoming firms is so formidable that an accountant has been seconded to the town's development centre. He is there to help applicants to pick the best options, which include development area grants, steel closure aid from the EEC, and the advantages derived from new town status since 1950. It might be thought that

adding an enterprise zone was an unnecessary complication. In fact Corby was not on the original list of prospects for this privilege, but made its case to the Government, and the zone opened in June. Few would deny this village in the Northamptonshire countryside, which grew into a town of 52,000 inhabitants, was a special case. The basic employer, British Steel Corporation, shut half its plant nearly two years ago, making 5,500 steelmakers redundant, although the surviving tube production works remain the biggest local employer. You see why the development centre has a scoreboard which shows jobs created since 1980 and those "in the pipeline". When I read it the figures were a little over 1,000. The unemployment rate has been about 21 per cent for a year. Corby's EZ is in three parts. 109 acres lie on the eastern side of the Earlstreets industrial estate, which was in business before the extra incentives were introduced. The other sections of the zone are Weldon B (nearly 39 acres), and Weldon C (132 acres), both close to the steelworks. Mr Fred McClenaghan, director of industry, works for Corby District Council and the Commission for New Towns. He said they had disposed of 50 per cent of the land, most of it to companies building their own premises on freehold sites. The remainder consisted of advance factories leased from the commission, original owners of the land. Biggest project so far is the £25m investment by Associated British Foods in a flour mill and a food processing plant, both now under construction. The enterprise zone has made people more aware of Corby", Mr McClenaghan said, "but a lot of sites have been let outside the zone. Most have gone to manufacturing industry so far, but the service side is picking up. He expected all land in the three zone areas to be disposed of by the middle of next year, although building would not be completed then. It seems the new scheme has not depressed the value of land outside the zone. The tobacco manufacturer, B.A.T., has secured planning permission for a £22m factory and Oxford University Press has a warehouse on a site in southern Corby. There are plans for a leisure park on the outskirts of the town, and the disused steel plant is being cleared for development. P.O.L.

### BELFAST

#### Inner city in demand

Belfast's enterprise zone is in two parts — 323 acres of inner-city dereliction, delapidation and redundant mills in both the Shankill and Falls areas of west Belfast, and 190 acres of virgin land on the foreshore, most of which has been reclaimed from the sea in recent years. Although the latter area is largely without services it is commercially attractive; cheek-by-jowl with Belfast harbour, it has its own deep-water frontage and is bounded on its landward side by a motorway. Both parts are within two or three minutes of the city centre. Since the zone became operational in mid-October last year encouraging but distinctly different responses have been encountered in both areas, reports EZ manager Mr Denis Myles. "The demand for the inner-city area has come largely from already established, locally-owned companies wanting to expand into new premises but to remain within the walk-to-work radius of their existing workers, who mainly live in the inner suburbs," he says. The result is that four new factories are already being built on EZ land which was originally cleared for housing but was re-zoned for

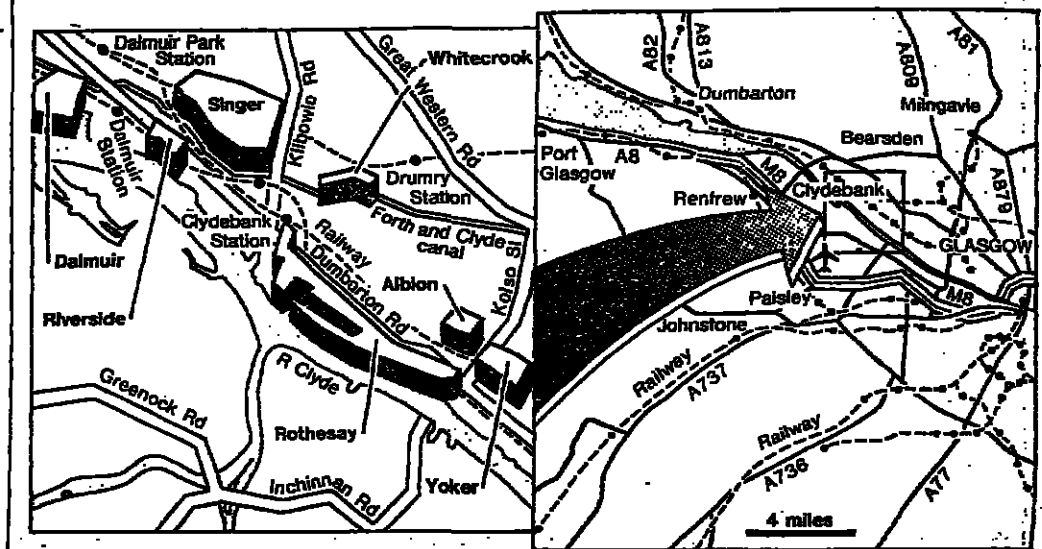
industrial use in response to the city's dramatic fall in population over recent years. The largest new unit, 30,000 sq. ft. will be occupied by a manufacturer of architectural fittings and furnishings who plans to expand his present workforce of 90 to 125 when it is complete. There is a great deal of ready-for-use accommodation in the inner-city zone in the redundant textile mills, most of which are being sub-divided for light industrial use by their various private owners. "We have encountered very lively demand for small 'workshop' premises from various one-man to five-man bands in the EZ. Part of our task is to convince the mill owners that it is worth subdividing their properties into units as small as these", Myles says. The attractions of the foreshore have led to what he says is an "enormous" demand from the transport and distributive sectors. Already, two private property developers have leased sites from the freeholders, Belfast Harbour Commissioners, for speculative building of warehousing and light manufacturing premises totalling nearly 100,000 sq. ft. Apart from these developments, eight existing Belfast companies have leased sites varying from 7,000 sq ft to 70,000 sq ft and are funding their own new premises. Belfast's two-part EZ differs from most of those in mainland Britain in being managed and promoted by private enterprise contractors. The provincial Department of the Environment has contracted the task for three years to a joint team from Design Partnership. Operating from a large, shop-fronted, walk-in office provided by the Northern Ireland DOB right in the city centre, the management team is well placed for an active marketing role. R.R.R.

### CLYDEBANK

#### The only way out is up

"We are trying to work a miracle... All the companies that are going to go to the wall have gone to the wall, touch wood. There is nowhere to go but up..." Mr Paul Smith of the Scottish Development Agency comes from Oldham. He is only 31 and as usual he is talking about his favourite topic — the Clydebank enterprise zone. He talks about it in the highly persuasive, enthusiastic manner that has brought in dozens of companies over the past two years: so many in fact that there is now a waiting list for industrial sites in the zone. Eighty firms have arrived already and Paul Smith hoped to attract another 120. They are certainly needed. Clydebank lost more than 10,000 jobs in the disastrous years of the late 1970s. It was a two-horse town dying on its feet — shipbuilding was in decline and the giant Singer sewing machine factory eventually closed, leaving a huge derelict space in the centre of town. That gap is now well on the way to becoming the Clydebank Business Park. Yesterday the National Westminster Bank announced plans for a £1.25m office block on the site. Meanwhile an army of men is setting Clydebank to rights in one of the biggest environmental improvement campaigns ever seen in Scotland. J.W.

Everywhere bulldozers are clearing, trees are being planted, debris cleared away and those old buildings that have survived are being given a facelift. The place has to look good if people are to invest in it, says Mr Smith, and that is why the SDA is spending £5m just to tidy up the ravished townscape of Clydebank. Another £15m will be spent on development land industrial sites and advanced factories during the present four-year plan, in addition to what is being invested by the district and regional councils. Clydebank is once again bustling, cheerful and alive even if it will never be exactly beautiful. Being an EZ has a lot to do with it but the revival had got under way earlier and much of the groundwork had already been done, when the zone officially came into existence in August last year. Curiously enough, Mr Smith says, the accelerated planning procedures of the enterprise zone have not been a major factor in persuading companies to come in. The local planning authority was so desperate for jobs that it would hardly have shackled a developer with unreasonable restrictions. What the zone does through its 10-year rates holidays" and 100 per cent tax relief on capital outlay is to provide an extra, and decisive layer of financial incentives. Clydebank is very far from the "free-fire zone" for unrestrained market forces that was originally envisaged. The philosophy is decidedly interventionist but that does not seem to cause any ideological worries for the industrialists who are now queuing up for the next 18 factory units due to be leased in April this year. J.W.



## Invest in the Tyneside Enterprise Zone - Vickers have

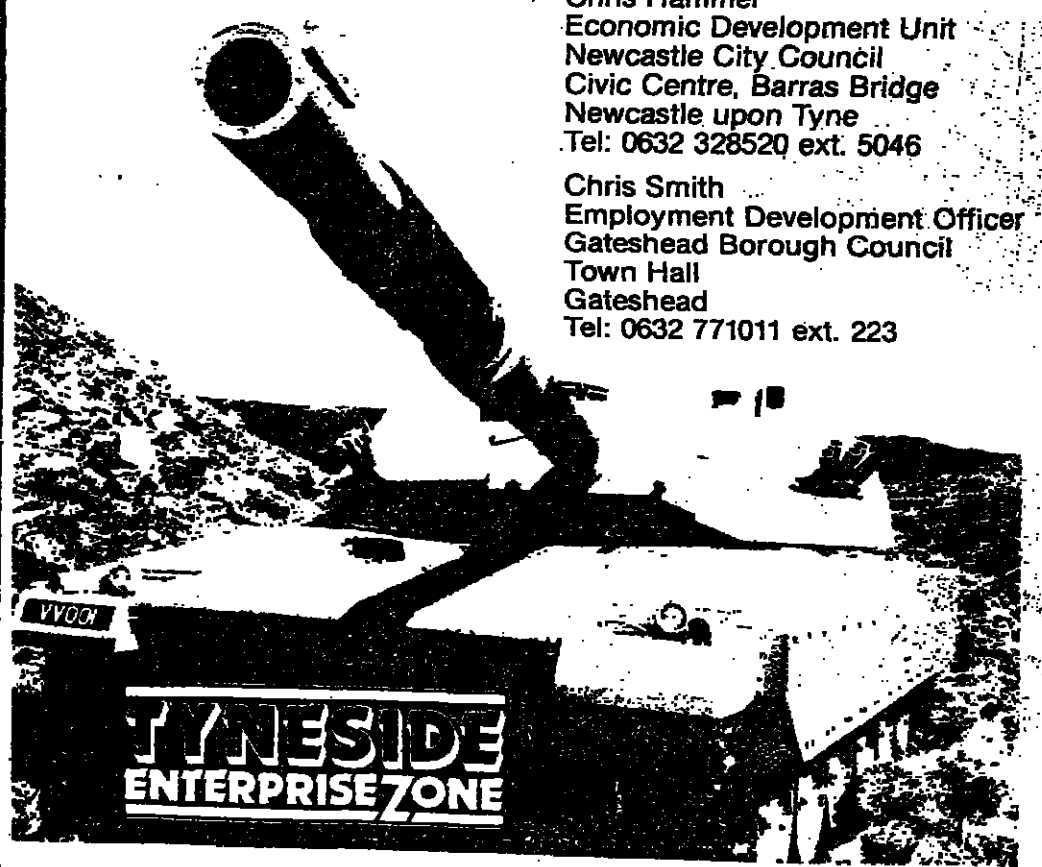
The first major investment in the largest Enterprise Zone in the U.K. is a new £7.2 million tank factory for Vickers. Says Mr. Gerald Boxall, Chief Executive of Vickers Military Division "The decision to proceed immediately with this plan has been greatly helped by the Enterprise Zone and the benefits of this have been taken into account in deciding on this plan".

- These benefits provide Vickers with
- Freedom from Development Land Tax.
  - 100% capital allowances on their new premises.
  - A 10 year rates holiday.
  - A 22% regional development grant on buildings and machinery.
  - Selective financial assistance from the Department of Industry.

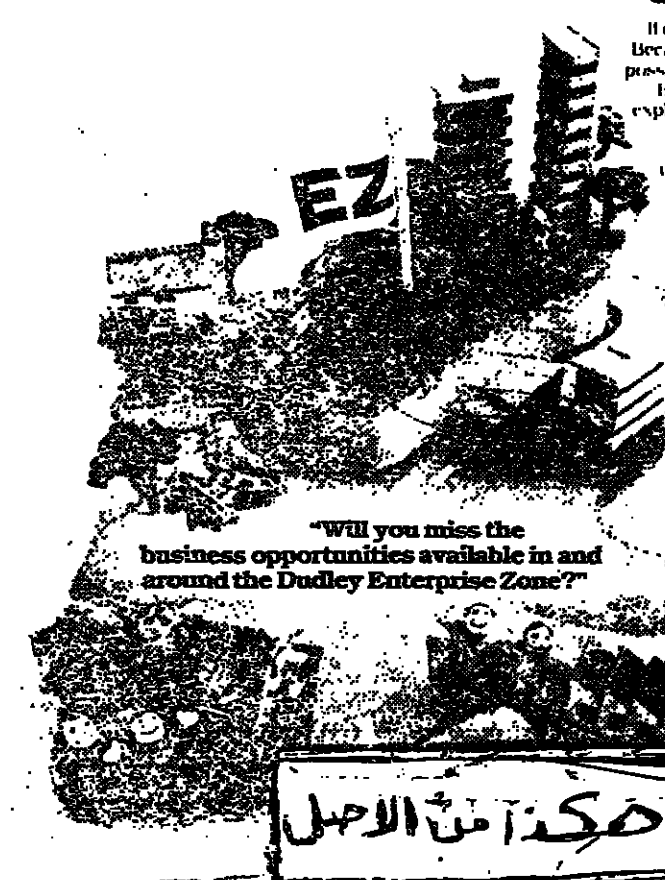
If you have a business project you too could be entitled to similar assistance. Interested? Contact:

Chris Hammer  
Economic Development Unit  
Newcastle City Council  
Civic Centre, Barras Bridge  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
Tel: 0632 328520 ext. 5046

Chris Smith  
Employment Development Officer  
Gateshead Borough Council  
Town Hall  
Gateshead  
Tel: 0632 771011 ext. 223



## The change of surroundings would do you good.



If ever opportunity knocked, it's knocking now in Dudley. Because the Enterprise Zone will open a rich vein of business possibilities for firms located in and around the Zone. Because all the resources are here to help companies exploit that booming market. Because there's a large skilled labour force. A major freightliner terminal, close and easy access in the M5/M6-M1 motorway network, and the N.E.C. Birmingham Airport complex. So for a full list of the industrial and commercial sites and premises currently available within the Borough, agents to contact and details about the Enterprise Zone either return the coupon or phone our Industrial Development Unit. It could do you and your company a power of good. Post to: The Industrial Development Unit, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, The Council House, Dudley, West Midlands DY1 1HF. Tel: Dudley 354333, ext 4489.

### Move to Dudley. More enterprise per square mile.

Please send me the Dudley File.

Name

Position

Company

Address

Tel.

**DUDLEY**  
Metropolitan Borough





## HARTLEPOOL

## Eligible for all grants

In Hartlepool they tell you they were entering long before they were zoned. To prove it, the bottom floor of the centre has been leased to a distributor of micro-electronic products, and down at the docks redundant shipwrights have been recruited by the Maritime Trust to restore an 1860 iron-hulled battleship.

When Warrior joined the fleet it was so formidable and fast, able to proceed under sail or steam or both, that no enemy vessel ever challenged it. Late in its career it sank to being renamed Hulk 777 as an oil fuel pontoon off Milford Haven.

When Hartlepool, once an important ship-building centre, heard of the multi-million-pound scheme to restore it, an offer was made to take on the work. Warrior is beached in the town's former coal dock, and is destined finally to join the Victory at Portsmouth.

Establishment of an enterprise zone in this north-east port also required initiative. It was not among the areas originally suggested. When its late application was accepted the 550 acres proposed by the town's council were reduced to 270, enabling a small zone to be allocated also to Wakefield.

Whittling down the area resulted in Hartlepool's zone being split into three parcels of land. But they are closer together than in some other parts of the country.

The town, once heavily industrialized, has suffered more than most from the rundown in traditional trades. Much has been done to diversify the economy, but even the newer plants have been hit by recession. A factory occupied by Thorn closed in 1978.

But the departures have left premises ready for reletting, and though it was a disappointment when Bowater decided not to open in Hartlepool, the firm had already serviced a 75-acre site.

Because of the loss of staple industries, and an unemployment rate of about 20 per cent, the town ranks for every form of assistance yet devised by Government, borough council and Cleveland County Council. In addition Barclays Bank offers job creation loans for smaller businesses in a special

scheme for coal and steel closure areas.

In the zone a number of factory units have been built and let, including some provided by English Industrial Estates. BSC (Industry) and the council has provided small workshops on two sites.

Mr Eddie Morley, industrial development officer, said: "In the southernmost sector 200,000 sq ft have been let or are in the process of being let. We are talking to people interested in taking the Thorne factory. Ready-made premises with a 10-year rates holiday are attractive."

"We have set a target of 4,500 jobs in the first three or four years. Several hundred of them will be provided by companies here now or firms that have reserved factories. One or two people came to look at the EZ sites, but decided to set up in other parts of the town."

Mr Morley said in the past there had been a problem in persuading financial institutions to invest in the North-east, but this had now improved. Some visiting businessmen have even discovered that the town has pleasant residential roads and a seaside suburb with a golf links.

## SPEKE

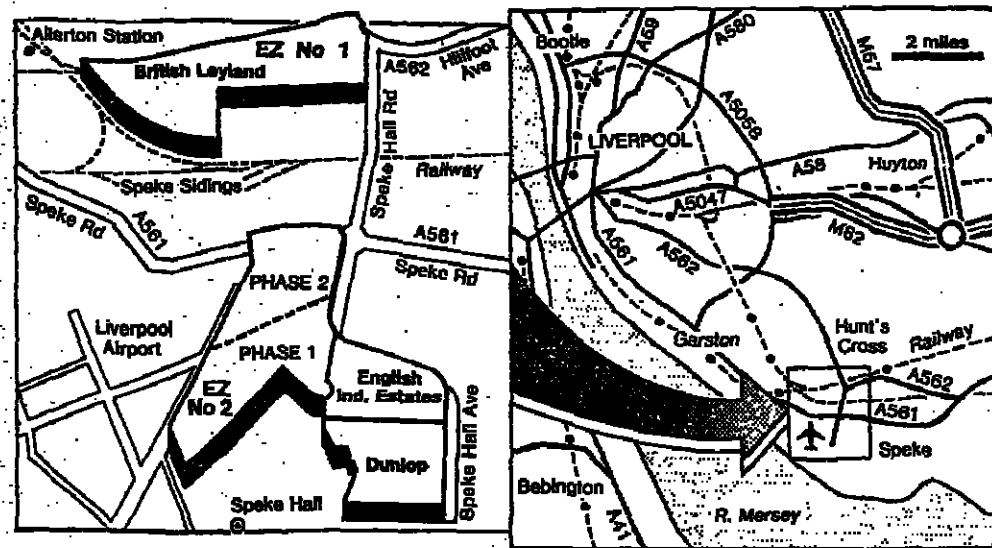
## A spark of optimism

The Speke enterprise zone, situated to the south of Liverpool, was launched last August. It is dominated in the north by a former BL plant which closed in May 1978 with the loss of 3,200 jobs while an erstwhile Dunlop factory occupies much of the southern section, on a site adjoining Speke Airport. Each of these sites presents major development problems but Andrew Jackson, a young executive seconded to the administration for a year to coordinate applications, is optimistic.

"We have hopes of one developer taking the BL factory," he says, "and the Dunlop buildings are in the last throes of demolition."

Inquiries from developers interested in the other sites at Speke are being received at a satisfactory rate but Mr Jackson admits: "It will be a good year from now before the Speke EZ can be expected to play a major part in the Merseyside economy."

The BL complex is about fifteen minutes by road from



Liverpool city centre. Though the area has been developed industrially, it adjoins pleasant residential localities, large urban parks and open space. The property comprises a modern factory on a site extending to about 102 acres. The main buildings were constructed at the end of the 1950s and extend to something over one million square feet.

Externally the site provides scope for expansion in open site activities, with almost 40 per cent of the space available for development. Individual units consist of 12 blocks. One is the former main engineering shop, with a production area of 225,000 sq ft; another, the largest single building on the site, was the former car body treatment and paint shop and has a production area of 500,000 sq ft served from 31,250 sq ft loading bays.

The main administrative offices are located at first floor level along the front elevation to the building and extend to approximately 6,000 sq ft. There is also a mezzanine floor in part of the building providing elevated accommodation of 98,500 sq ft.

The other main building on the BL site is an L-shaped construction housing the former finishing shop (312,500 sq ft) together with warehouse and loading bays (62,500 sq ft). Ancillary buildings include the maintenance shop, a steel-framed paint mix house and a flame proof store.

The zone's southern section comprises about 230 acres on the northern boundary of the airport, 120 acres owned by Liverpool City Council are in use as the north airfield; another 39 acres are available through English Industrial Estates. The rest of the zone consists of 70 acres on the former Dunlop site.

The Dunlop complex will overlook the new airport

terminal, planned for the south airfield, and the main site for development is the 24 acres made available by the demolition of the factory. At present it is proposed that the floor slab remains on the site and the land is available as a whole or divided into areas of four acres or more. Other sites are available for development in plots of two or more acres, as well as existing office buildings, a training centre, workshops and warehouses.

Another development site in this section of the zone is being offered by English Industrial Estates. This consists of 39 acres on which 68 new small factories are currently under construction. There are also sites available for about 50 "beehive" workshops.

## TYNESIDE

## This is Britain's biggest

Tyneside has Britain's biggest enterprise zone and perhaps the most diverse in character. Its 1,100 acres are scattered along both banks of the heavily industrialized river, with a detached place in the country offering greenfield sites a mile and a half away, part of Team Valley estate. Administration is shared by the city of Newcastle upon Tyne, north of the river, and Gateshead borough council, to the south. Team Valley is in Gateshead, and is the national headquarters of English Industrial Estates, a Government-funded development agency which provides

land and factories, and services, for tenants.

Since the 1980 Industry Act this body has been allowed to establish joint ventures with private companies prepared to put up finance. It was probably to give impetus to this new freedom that the Department of the Environment included the southern 206 acres of Team Valley in the EZ. But it resisted attempts to spread benefits to the rest of the valley, where more than 100 companies employ 15,500 people. Officials hope this figure will double when the estate is complete.

North of the Tyne the EZ has encouraged Vickers Engineering to build a £7.5m factory on a 22-acre site at Scotswood. At the same time the company is releasing about 70 acres at Elswick, the end of the zone nearest to the city centre. The works there are to be demolished.

This switch in location arises because it would be too expensive to bring the old buildings up to modern standards of insulation and comfort. The firm once employed 20,000 people, but this

figure has dwindled to some 1,200, and without the rate and tax advantages of the zone it is believed operations in Newcastle would have ceased entirely.

Smaller parcels of land, some owned by the city council, are available near the river, and one scheme providing 46,000 sq ft of factory units for small businesses is expected to be finished in May.

On the south bank of the Tyne, Gateshead has several large sites for development, but some need to be upgraded first. They include about 110 to 120 acres used for tipping fly ash from the disused Dunston power station.

The future of the power station itself has yet to be decided — there is talk of a district heating project — but work will probably start this year on draining and reclaiming the rest of the site. Gateshead planners would like to see retail development there to attract some people who travel out of the borough to shop. Farther upriver at Blaydon are sites which can be brought into use more easily, on land owned by Gateshead Council and British Rail.

Tyneside benefits from being wholly within a special development area, which puts it in the top bracket for Government assistance. Parts of the EZ have also been declared industrial improvement areas. This means councils have special powers to give grants or loans to commerce and industry under the Tyne and Wear Act, and the Inner Urban Areas Act.

One other distinction ranks as perhaps the biggest hard luck story of the EZ experiment. An established steel stockholding company finds someone in the same business has opened in the same road; the newcomer has the advantage of being inside the zone.

## DUDLEY

## Healing the scars

Dudley's enterprise zone opened for business on Friday, July 10. On the following Monday the first applicants moved into temporary accommodation in disused premises. One 11-acre estate which will provide 36 units, mainly for small companies, is expected to be completed in the near future. Larger factories are going up on an 18-acre site being developed over three years.

But this is a pace which will be difficult to sustain. Dudley, 10 miles from Birmingham, is one of the West Midlands metropolitan boroughs and lies partly in the Black Country.

Its EZ covering 540 acres, bears the scars of a district with a history of mining and metal-working industries. A council official said that in some cases it would cost £25,000 to £30,000 an acre to make the land fit to build on. One field will have to be cleared first of coal by open-cast mining. A further complication is that nearly all the land is privately owned, much of it by manufacturing companies without experience in development, although one property company has put together several medium-sized parcels of land. The official said there was a good demand for premises to rent, and several firms were appraising development plans. In addition a number were already in business there before the zone was set up.

Since these enjoy all the fiscal advantages that go with the location, this has caused some anguish among other

local companies outside the charmed zone. But many people say this is the first government aid which Dudley has received, and should be welcomed.

Until three or four years ago the town had below-average unemployment; now it is up to 16.5 per cent. Nearly 65 per cent of the households have a car, and three out of five homes are owner-occupied, though prices are low compared with most parts of Britain.

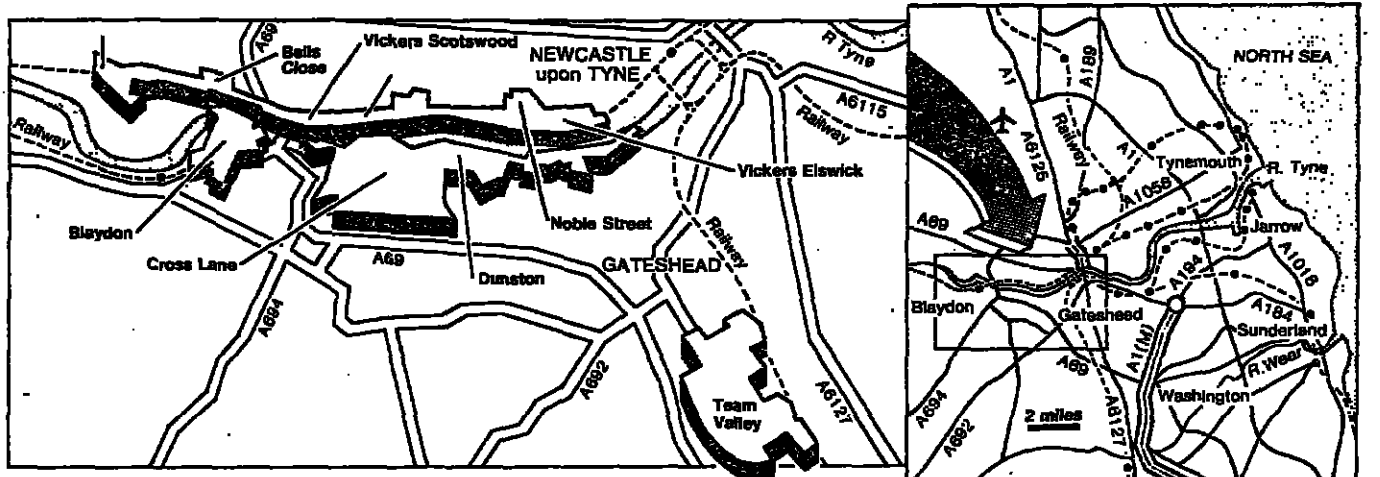
Some 30 sites in the EZ have been identified as being available for development, and they range from one to 40 acres. An official said that without the advantages of the scheme, the land would stand very little chance of being brought into use. "Suddenly even an odd plot used as a tip or car park is very valuable."

Since the first builders in have been local firms, the zone is already bringing employment to the area. As for other parts of the country, the boundaries were carefully drawn to exclude some existing buildings and include others.

So a big specialist steel plant is outside, but the firm which it originally acquired for other parts of the country, the boundaries were carefully drawn to exclude some existing buildings and include others.

The M5 forms part of the borough's eastern boundary, and this section of motorway is within two miles of the major intersection with the M6, from which there is a link to the M1. There are plans for a Black Country route running through the Dudley area to join the M6 directly at Willenhall.

Birmingham Airport is 15 miles away. But executive aircraft and light jets can use the rather dauntingly named Halfpenny Green airfield, five miles west of Dudley.



## CENTRAL LANCASHIRE

\* 2 1/2 hours to London on electric inter-city.

## PETERBOROUGH

## WALES

just 3 hours from London

## MILTON KEYNES

A section of the M1 motorway forms part of the city's eastern boundary with access from junction 14, 50 miles (80 kilometres) from London.

# What's the point of moving out if you've got to keep coming back?

London is a good place to be 'near' but it's a better place to be in, and we should know.

We're in the heart of London Docklands ourselves, a few hundred yards from the City as the crow flies.

Not a few hundred miles as the car drives.

London has more of everything than all the other towns laid border to border.

Which means if you're out of London, you're out of touch.

You'll have to keep coming back.

For further details of how to set up in London Docklands, write to the London Docklands Development Corporation, West India House, Millwall Dock, London E14 9TJ.

We'll show you how to get your business moving forward.

Not backwards and forwards.

**L.D.D.C.**  
LONDON DOCKLANDS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

WHY MOVE TO THE MIDDLE OF NOWHERE, WHEN YOU CAN MOVE TO THE MIDDLE OF LONDON?







sa  
lete  
f all  
RPRISE  
IS in  
ind

er Enterprise  
efits,  
development  
efits, and  
sure Area  
ie.  
rate free,  
pital  
as,  
planning  
jional  
nent Grant,  
S.C. cheap

there are fully  
ad freehold  
om 12 acres  
ds and  
ies available  
340 sq. ft. to  
30 sq. ft.

complete  
UE  
RPRISE  
AGE  
or phone  
rely Industrial  
opment Officer  
igh of Hartlepool  
Centre,  
pool, England  
429 66622

Yours faithfully  
A. J. P. JONES

سكوت الامل

## ALONE, ALONE, ALL, ALL ALONE

Nobody in the West seems to realise how deeply the Afrikaners in South Africa are the prisoners of their own history. When the English took over from the Dutch nearly four centuries ago, there were already two Afrikaner republics in open rebellion. That sense of isolation from the outside world and particularly from Europe — a wilful, paranoid isolationism — has permeated Afrikanerdom ever since, with the Great Trek, the Transvaal Republic, the Boer War, and more particularly the assumption of unfettered power by the Nationalist Party in 1948. Afrikaners lay claim to a European heritage but this isolationism, created by them and cultivated all too often as an instrument to preserve their own parochial unity, has hardened to a point where they are now convinced that the outside world will always be set against them.

It is in this historical context that the two latest developments within the republic must be measured. Within the Afrikaner laager, there have been previous struggles between those with a world view, and those whose vision is blinkered by the stockade. Each time the split has occurred it has been the hardliners who have ultimately prevailed. Unity is to the essence of the Afrikaner mentality and his history has shown him how damaging it has been to be disunited. Thus a fundamentally decent people has been brought step by step to a point of history where, in the name of unity, it is being asked again and again to maintain policies which must be deeply troubling to the Calvinist conscience which lurks at the back of the Afrikaner mind. It is an uneasy people, and its sense of isolation from the Christian world must be made even worse by the daily reminder that it has to behave as a people wholly without a conscience.

Mr Botha, the Prime Minister, is now faced with two new challenges from opposing quarters. His leadership of the Nationalist Party is based on its traditional procedures. Afrikaners may deny the elementary techniques of democracy to their black and coloured fellow citizens; but within their own laager they are intensely democratic. Mr Botha started his premiership apparently intent on bringing South Africa out of its laager, and providing a new settlement for the country and its races, which would end the short of any European notion of democracy but might, say, on the Brazilian model, provide a constitutional structure which could preserve the

country's prosperity and accommodate some of the racial tensions which otherwise threaten to engulf it. Perhaps he felt initially he could, by political persuasion, carry his party with him to accept some concept of power-sharing in a central parliament between whites, coloureds and Indians, while blacks were left to their own devices in the neutered homelands such as the Transkei and KwaZulu. It is now clear, with the expulsion of 16 of his right-wingers, led by Mr Treurnicht, that Mr Botha's chosen way forward is threatened from within.

The idea of maintaining control over a process which in itself would be quite revolutionary for white South Africans, is also threatened from without. The merger of Natal, one of South Africa's four white-run provinces, with the black tribal homeland of KwaZulu will be recommended later this week in a report set up under the aegis of Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, the leader of KwaZulu. It will postulate a single province combining multi-racial and power-sharing elements which have always been anathema to the nationalists whose concept of separate development for all races has been the governmental orthodoxy since 1948. That concept has already been actively vitiated by the effect of economic growth which has meant advancement for all races. The simple certainties of the veldt are no more. The Afrikaners, whose guiding philosophy used to be fundamentally authoritarian and agrarian, have now been seduced by the scientific and technological age in which their country, with its whole population, is profiting, and has to profit to survive.

Mr Botha is thus faced with a dilemma. He can try to reassert control within the Afrikaner party and press on with his plan to lead his party out of the laager; or he can succumb to the atavistic forces which have so often triumphed before. There is a new spirit among many Afrikaners which stands now in his favour, and may even enable him to do business with South Africa's other communities on the basis of the Buthelesi Report. When Buthelesi recently spoke at that cradle of Afrikanerdom, the Stellenbosch University, he received a standing ovation seldom accorded to white politicians.

The tragedy of Mr Botha's technique is that, because he is himself a creature of the Afrikaner machine, he still appears to think it is necessary to keep control of these

volatile processes entirely in Afrikaner hands. South Africa is in a classic pre-revolutionary phase, but its pace of change may still be longer than the outside world expects. If Mr Botha still intends to pursue an objective which would, essentially, dismantle the 35-year-old structure of apartheid — while pretending to maintain its ideological purity — he can only expect to do so with a broader base of support than that available to him among Nationalist party loyalists.

That support may be there, but it will depend on the considered and constructive reactions of the outside world. The global response to the cricket controversy has been out of all proportion to its historical significance, which is not great. It is essential that the outside world helps to save Afrikaners from their fate, and isolating them will only make bloodshed in South Africa inevitable. It is not enough for Christendom to stand on the sidelines and insist that Mr Botha must lead the republic into the promised land of universal franchise and multi-racialism, and to state that, until he does, he will receive no further encouragement on the way. That attitude blithely ignores the realities of power both within South Africa and within the continent as a whole. The white citadel is still intact. The economic and military power of the Afrikaner machine is not yet seriously threatened by the forces of African nationalism, nor will it be in the foreseeable future.

However, South Africa's critics have a duty not just to criticize but to encourage those moves which help to lead Afrikaners out of their trap. Perhaps the Buthelesi Commission points the way; perhaps a more fruitful dialogue could be encouraged with the Cape Coloureds; perhaps the republic can return to the structure of 1910 when the Act of Union was based on a form of federalism with a common voting roll in the Cape, and different arrangements for different needs in the other provinces. There are many permutations, but the underlying objective must be to dismantle the inhuman apparatus erected over South Africans of all races since 1948. If the outside world can see that Mr Botha is moving, however tentatively and indirectly, towards that kind of objective, he should be helped to do so. We have our racial problems too, just on a lesser scale. We are not holier than Mr Botha; we are merely luckier.

## THE PLACE OF THE PAPACY

Enough is now known of the yet to be published final report by the Anglican Roman Catholic International Commission for it to be said that the document is a worthy conclusion to the commission's labours. Its subject matter is several aspects of the institution of the papacy concerning which the commission was not able to find common ground in its earlier statement on authority in the church. It has now disposed of its difficulties so far as to be able to conclude that the time is ripe to establish a new relationship between the two churches as the next step towards unity.

To have thrown a bridge over that historical chasm is a remarkable achievement on the part of the churchmen and scholars who sit on the commission, proof of the benevolence that informs inter-church relations nowadays, and a credit to the technique of ecumenical theology.

The technique is to hoist disputed questions on to a new plane of discourse. As that is done the old vocabulary, charged with the current of controversies past or present, drops away. Thus the good old four-letter word "Pope" disappears from view, its place taken by the vaguely Darwinian figure of the Universal Primate who may be conveniently situated in Rome. "Infallibility", another battle-scarred veteran, is retired in favour of the less provocative "preservation from error".

Meanwhile it is the way of ecumenical theology to introduce fresh concepts preferably in the form of neologisms having an antique ring. In this context the key term is *koinonia*, a word taken from the New Testament for which no translation is attempted (communion, fellowship, solidarity). *Koinonia* is the mark of the local churches from apostolic times onwards in respect of their members' relations to one another. It is also the mark of wider ecclesial organization in respect of the local

churches' mutual relations, in hierarchical ascent until the Universal Primate is reached, who is seen not as ruler of the church but as a sign and instrument of its visible *koinonia*.

This method of proceeding depends a good deal on the charity of the participants and on a predisposition to agree. It is an erenic transaction which nevertheless has its casualties. One of those casualties is history. What has happened in the alembic of these studies to the doctrine of papal primacy based on a divine commission to the successors of St Peter to uphold the fidelity of the church on earth?

What has happened to those tremendous claims promulgated at the first Vatican Council to the accompaniment of an electrical storm of such grandeur as to convince the superstitious that they were witnessing a supernatural comment on the event? True the definitions of the first Vatican Council have been balanced by the brimstones of the second, which place the exercise of papal authority in a constitutional framework of councils and synods. And of course the definition of infallibility was prudently qualified in such a way that almost no papal pronouncement past or future can be identified infallibly as infallible. Nevertheless the papal claims are still extant as written in 1870; and however limited in its practical effect, the attribute of infallibility deeply dyes the image of the papacy in the vision of adherent and sceptic alike.

What has happened, too, to the Tudor monarchs' repudiation of papal jurisdiction which for centuries governed the prejudices of Englishmen and shaped the history of the English church and state, free from all exterior jurisdiction until in the hour of our decline we thankfully embraced the legislative and juridical apparatus associated with Brussels?

No echo of these great acts and long habits of history, which still reverberate in

living minds, is audible from the texts of the joint theological commission. There the papacy assumes an angelic pallor which those favourably and unfavourably disposed towards it will alike have difficulty in recognizing, and which the comportment of the present Pope belies.

Among Anglicans and other Protestant churchmen the commission's statement may be received as a description of how many of them, and some Roman Catholics, would like the primacy of Rome to function. They will have difficulty in believing that it conveys a reliable portrait of what that primacy has been or what it now is. Roman Catholics may find reflected in the commission's minimalist post-conciliar view of the role of the papacy, one which might have to be accepted for the purpose of repairing earlier schisms, but one which neither Rome nor the generality of its faithful is yet prepared for.

Before the ground uncovered by the joint theological commission becomes ground on which the two churches may corporately stand together one of two things must happen. Either the Roman tara must undergo a transformation comparable to the process of constitutional abnegation the English crown underwent during the reigns of, say, Henry VII and Queen Victoria — though it might not take quite so long in these accelerated times. Or Romans and Anglicans must embrace one formula for the primacy reserving to themselves alternative and incompatible versions of what it signifies. That would not be conducive to truth.

But if the commission has not, as it hopes, marked out a further stage on the road to corporate reunion, its work beautifully exemplifies and advances that courtesy, charity and respect between Christians of different denominations, which to many minds is the sweetest fruit of the ecumenical movement.

## A challenging way with trial juries

From Mr Neil Denison, QC, and others

Sir, We regret that the correspondence on juries, started by his Honour Gilbert Leslie (February 27) and continued by Mr Jonah Walker-Smith (March 1), has not been pursued. There are important matters to be considered about juries, their composition and selection. We wish to make four points:

1. No one has advanced a valid reason for depriving a defendant of his right of peremptory challenge.
2. If counsel, without instructions from their clients, are using the clients' peremptory rights in order to remove the intelligent merely because they are intelligent, that is to be deplored — but it is no reason for depriving the defendants of their rights.
3. If peremptory challenges are abolished, our present rules as to challenges for cause will have to be expanded and we will move inevitably to the American system of jury selection, which is to be avoided.
4. The present rules as to eligibility for and disqualification from jury service are wrong and are not properly monitored or enforced. School leavers, the young, employed or unemployed, of 19 have insufficient experience of life to try those accused of crime, but that is what happens now. Proved criminals who, by their records, are presently disqualified are able to do and serve on juries: some proved criminals are not disqualified and, of course, they also serve. We do not believe that this state of affairs is tolerable.

If there are sensible reforms as to jury eligibility and qualification we believe that many of the present anxieties about juries would disappear.

Yours faithfully,  
NEIL DENISON,  
RICHARD ANN,  
MICHAEL HILL,  
JOHN MARRIAGE,  
3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4,  
March 6.

From Mr R. P. Dore, FBA  
Sir, How can Harry Judge (article, February 24) be so unreservedly pleased at the prospect that before long, with the exception of minor royalty and a handful of millionaire children, applicants will have to be bright to get into Oxford? I agree with him, in some ways, that the final victory of meritocracy is inevitable, and that we need elite universities.

Our tragedy is that, unlike countries which have serious places like the *grandes écoles* or Tokyo University, purpose-built for intellectual elite, we have to make do with a conversion job. An Oxford which has specialized for so long in maintaining the traditions of aristocratic *homo ludens* and gentryifying the bourgeoisie just cannot stop itself doing the same job on the new material. The Oxford is splendid at producing politicians with leadership and civil servants with judgment, but is damnable bad at producing effective technocrats. Ten years ago its professor of engineering wrote to the *Times* explicitly to disclaim the study of engineering at Oxford had practical vocational intentions. Its purpose was, he claimed, educational!

De-industrializing, non-competitive Britain can surely at least demand that the teachers of the future think clearly about such facile dichotomies as that. A compulsory reading for all Oxford dons of Martin Wiener's illuminating and subtle *English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit* might not be a bad idea.

It is surprising, too, that the Harry Judge, who has written so eloquently about the way examination ruins secondary school education, should not be aware of a side consequence of the onset of meritocracy. If entry into Oxford becomes a sure badge of brains, Oxford graduates will become even more highly prized in the job market. The cash advantages of being an Oxford graduate will increase. The Oxford will become a more comprehensive sixth forms more comprehensive. The more widespread and intense the chasing of Oxonians, the more efficient will be their selective power and the more aware the public at large becomes that those who succeed in it are really the *crème de la crème*. So the job market advantages of graduates become even greater.

In this way the vicious spiral of the dilemma disease will proceed. We shall have an education which was about preserving social status to an education which is about getting jobs without ever developing a tradition of educating people to do jobs with zest and efficiency.

Yours,  
RONALD DORE,  
157 Surrenden Road,  
Brighton,  
February 27.

## The Pope and Islam

From Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad

Sir, Your editorial "The Pope and Islam" (March 1) should be well received in the Muslim world. You rightly pointed out that there is no papacy in Islam. No Muslim religious leader, no matter how highly he may be acclaimed by his followers, can have the pretence of infallibility nor can he alter any doctrine of "Sharia" — the Law. Even Prophet Muhammad, on whom peace was subject to the dictates of the Holy Quran. Moreover Islam does not impose any intermediary between man and God. However, despite these

## Case for an expansionary Budget

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, In your leader today (March 6) you say that "the last time we had growth above 4 per cent was in 1973. That led to the inflationary explosion of 1974 from which we have been trying to recover ever since".

This is bad history and bad economics. The price explosion of 1974 had nothing to do with the increase in national output in the previous year. It was due, first, to the fourfold rise in the oil price, following on the Yom Kippur war, and second, to the unfortunate consequences of "Stage 3" of the Heath Government's statutory incomes policy, which imposed an obligation on all employers to raise wages in line with prices once prices rose by more than 7 per cent above the October, 1973, level.

But for these legally entrenched "threshold" agreements, which started to trigger monthly from April onwards, the rise in both wages and prices in the course of 1974 would have been only half as large, which means inflation would have been 10-15 per cent lower. The rest of the price explosion was in line with all other Western industrial countries and was the direct result of the fourfold rise in the oil price.

This had nothing to do with the Heath-Barber programme of expansion; it would have occurred in much the same way even if United Kingdom production in 1973 had been stagnant or falling. Equally, the unrequited gallop of wages and prices resulting from the threshold agreements had at best only a faint connexion with the production performance of the Barber years. On account of the steep rise of world food prices and of raw material prices in the course of 1972 the cost of living

would have risen in much the same way irrespective of whether Mr Barber or Sir Geoffrey Howe had drafted the April, 1973, Budget.

At the moment our production is at least 20 per cent below our enlarged productive potential including North Sea oil. This means that at current prices the shortfall in our national income is of the order of £40bn or more. Unless we succeed in increasing the GDP by 5 per cent a year we have no hope of liquidating the present mass unemployment.

In the light of this, Mr Shore's proposals could not by any means be regarded as excessive; they are far smaller proportionately than what we could and would accomplish if it came to a war.

Your worries and hesitations are due to the fear that the increase in spending will not lead to a reactivation of idle resources but will be dissipated in increased wages and prices. If so, the patriotic course is not to retreat into continued deflation and stagnation but to couple the advocacy of an ambitious recovery programme with the demand that wages and prices be prevented from rising. The nation has every right to demand both from the trade unions and from the Federation of employers to accept legally binding restraints on wages and prices as an essential *quid pro quo* for a new deal which restores the country to full employment prosperity.

The Thatcher alternative of keeping the rate of unemployment at three million unemployed and the threat of many more is politically unviable and morally intolerable.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS KALDOR,  
King's College,  
Cambridge,  
March 6.

## Venture capital

From Mr Martin Hodson

Sir, I wholeheartedly endorse the thoughts of your correspondent, Mr L. Lee (February 25) on the need for bolder moves to accelerate the rate of establishment of new enterprises.

In the United States there is a thriving venture capital market which fuels the entrepreneur, enables them to translate imagination and ideas into reality. The capital is contributed by people and organisations who know that they are backing a scheme to achieve a capital gain and that there is a risk of total loss of their investment. Almost invariably the capital injection required is made by way of minority equity stake and not loan, since experience and intelligence tell the investor that a burden of debt considerably lessens the prospects for success of a new venture.

The Government guarantee scheme leaves the critical task of project evaluation in the wrong hands. The major clearing banks have shown themselves time and again to have no expertise in coping with innovative proposals. Their lending decisions are still made by a crusty old primicerius of security, "track record" and suspicion of untested ideas.

The City, geared as it is to manipulation of massive funds, is only just learning how to deal with smaller business needs. A few lightly funded venture capitalists are being established, but they complain that the deals do not come to them. This is because the lines of communication have not been opened.

As the clearers turn in another round of record profits, the prospect of a wealthy taxpayer inevitably comes to mind. If the Chancellor does confiscate these unearned gains, the Government should use the proceeds to establish a venture capital fund. The fund should be administered not by traditional list bankers but by a mixture of lively financiers and people with experience of conceiving and establishing their own business.

Yours truly,  
MARTIN HODSON,  
89 Chiswick High Road, W4.

## Compulsory service

From Mr John Lee, MP for Nelson and Colne (Conservative)

Sir, It is a pity that your thought-provoking and impatient leader, "Your country needs you" (February 27), was not published nearer the end of this Government's term of office. One could then, with lower levels of youth unemployment and in a less politically charged atmosphere, look more objectively at the whole question of youth and youth service.

During these last two years a number of my colleagues at Westminster have produced schemes and suggestions in this sphere. In a debate in July, 1980, on young persons I myself advocated a three-year "Young Britons" scheme requiring a national commitment, suggesting that it should be launched under the aegis of someone like HRH the Prince of Wales.

The basis of my scheme, which I envisaged as a voluntary one, was that the first year should consist of basic military training with limited annual training thereafter on lines operated so successfully by the Swiss. Year two should be one of community involvement with a range of choices, embracing the fire and ambulance services, mental hospitals, old people's homes, and especially a new civil defence body. The third year would cover the primary stages of industrial or craft training.

## Future policy on railway investment

From Mr J. M. Dennes

Sir, The Government has, no doubt for its own good reasons, eschewed involvement to date in the dispute between British Railways and Aslef; but as that dispute follows its predictable course to arbitration before the Railway State National Tribunal, it is not high time the Government emerged from its silence and declared in unambiguous terms its future policy on investment in the railway system?

If that policy is for no substantial investment schemes without modernization of working practices (including flexible rostering for train drivers) and for a gradual run-down of the system if those conditions are not fulfilled, it should be made abundantly clear to all concerned — including Lord McCarthy — that this is the background against which the arbitration takes place.

Surely it is a matter of fundamental national importance that the issue which lies at the heart of the dispute should not be fudged the second time round.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,  
J. M. DENNES,  
Flatagon House,  
31-33 Fenchurch Street, EC3,  
March 5.

## Poets' corner

From Mrs K. M. Adams

Sir, Does one have to be an "old reprobate" to command the attention of the media? I was fascinated by the size of the photograph as well as of the article accompanying it (March 2) of the unveiling of a memorial stone in Westminster Abbey to Dylan Thomas. Considerable attention had also been given on BBC and ITV television news on the previous evening.

When the George Eliot Fellowship unveiled a stone to George Eliot in Poets' Corner nearly two years ago, we had the greatest difficulty in raising any interest at all in the national dailies, and only one Sunday paper printed a small photograph of our vice-president, Gabriel Woolf, reading at the stone. Neither radio nor television news could be persuaded to give us a mention, let alone the sort of coverage given to Dylan Thomas.

When I read of flashbulbs popping in the Abbey on St. David's Day and of television cameras jockeying for position, I am puzzled by what it takes to be noticed. George Eliot did not, exactly lead a life of utter respectability, but how much less respectable would she have had to have been to merit the sort of attention now given to Dylan Thomas?

Yours faithfully,  
KATELEEN ADAMS, Secretary,  
The George Eliot Fellowship,  
71 Stepping Stones Road,  
Coventry.

## Enduring Latin

From Mr Victor Watts

Sir, Mr Carswell, in drawing attention in today's letters (February 25) to the appearance of the first two fascicles of the British Academy's magnificent *Monograph of Medieval Latin*, alludes to costs of production. Well he might. Fascicle I costs £16.50, Fascicle II £76, an increase of well over 400 per cent (at which rate the last fascicle would cost over £3m!) effectively ruling out subscription by individual scholars. This is a tragic consequence for what promises to be a wonderful research tool and one of the great dictionaries.

Is it quite beyond the Academy to subsidise its publication so effectively as to make it possible for individuals as well as institutions (and a declining number of these, one suspects) to purchase? Latin will no doubt endure and the tools are now to hand with which to anatomise the corpse: the trouble is, one won't be able to afford them.

Yours faithfully,  
VICTOR WATTS,  
Billy Hill House, Crook,  
Co. Durham.

## Place for pleasure

From Miss Linda James and others

Sir, After a violent attack on the architecture of the Barbican Arts Centre, Roderick Gradidge (March 3) writes that "it is going to work and work well." ... which is more than can be said for the National Theatre. This last is nonsense. What chiefly worries Mr Gradidge is that 1960s civic architecture ignores "the simple architecture of the ordinary people". As ushers at the National Theatre in constant contact with thousands of "ordinary people" each night, we can reassure him that there is enormous "simple enjoyment" both of the building and its product.

Yours etc,  
LINDA JAMES, J. PLUMMER,  
TIM GOODWIN, M. FRY,  
NICHOLAS FLOYD HUGHES,  
DEVYA PALMER, TOBY M. RADFORD,  
HARRY PARKINSON, JOHN FRY,  
A. O. MARS, PETER CROW,  
ROSAMONDE BATTON

## Rhapsodies of the road

From Mr Norman Donaldson

Sir, In his review of the Dornford Yates biography (March 4) Mr Ratcliffe suggests that Mercer "was perhaps the first popular poet of the motor car".

Surely this title belongs irrevocably to Mr. Road, whose chronicles were first published in 1906? Poop-poop, Sir,  
NORMAN DONALDSON,  
16 Chichele Road,  
Oxford, Surrey.

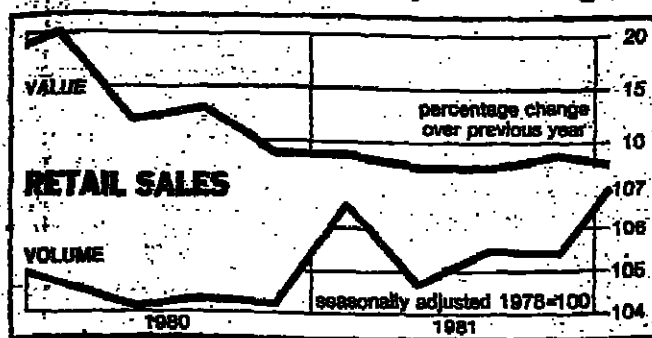






## BUSINESS NEWS

## Retail sales up 2.3 pc



Retail sales, jumped by 2.3 per cent in January, the Department of Trade confirmed yesterday, reflecting the growing importance of post-Christmas sales. A similar jump was recorded last year. Over the three months to January, however, sales were down 1/2 per cent on the previous three months. A drop in business done by food retailers and non-food retailers was partly offset by an increase in sales by mixed retail business.

## BA studies crisis report

British Airways, which will lose around £200m this year, starts a series of board meetings today when the main topic will be a 500-page report on the airline by City accountants Price Waterhouse. The meetings are expected to cover a period of at least 48 hours. A BA spokesman said last night it was "entirely reasonable" to assume that "changes, if not resignations" would come.

## Tin decision today

Tin producers and consumers will decide today whether to call up more funds with which to support sagging tin prices. Sources to the International Tin Council said. Consumer and producer members of the ITC started their two-day meeting in London yesterday. Opposition to export controls voiced by consumers was accepted by the ITC. Producers members may propose that the ITC call upon the United States to stop sales from its tin stockpile.

## Poland 'will meet debt deadline'

Bank Handlowy said in Warsaw that Poland would pay outstanding interest on its 1981 debt by the new deadline of March 26. It denied Poland failed to honour and undertake to meet an earlier deadline.

Mr Jan Woloszyński, first vice-president of the bank, said technical difficulties prevented concluding interest payments by the deadline last month.

## Clydebank boost

The National Westminster Bank is building a £125m four-storey office block on the site of the former Glasgow and London and Lancashire Bank. The new building, which will be known as the Clydeside Business Park, is expected to be ready for business next year.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Budget hopes lift equities

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 564.1 up 3.4  
FT 100 Index 85.56 up 0.20  
FT All Share 324.95 up 1.92  
Bargains 27,069

Equities rose in most sectors yesterday, particularly those likely to benefit from today's Budget.

Builders were a notable feature, led by Bovis Lend Lease, up 15p to 37 1/2p on hopes of cheaper mortgages and a revival in the housing market.

Gifts improved on American money supply figures and hopes that cuts in prime rates would bring reductions here. Long dates closed up 2 1/2p with shorts showing gains of 2 1/2p.

Most leading shares rose by 4p to 10p in the afternoon. The FT 100 Index closed at 85.56, up 0.20. The All Share Index closed at 324.95, up 1.92. The FT 100 Index was up 0.20, the All Share Index was up 1.92, and the FT 100 Index was up 0.20.

Midlands shoe manufacturer David Scott was 4p better at 21p. After stockholders' meeting, it picked up 500,000 shares at 215/8p for what was believed to be another shoe company.

Building materials groups benefited from Budget expectations and hopes that local council spending on construction would be increased.

## CURRENCIES

The pound closed well down on Continental currencies after sharp falls late Friday in New York, on expectations of lower United Kingdom interest rates.

London Close  
Sterling - \$1.3250 down 135 points  
Index 80.2 down 0.9  
DM 1.2800  
FF 10.9400  
Yen 427.50  
DOLLAR  
Index 112.0 down 0.2  
DM 2.3400 down 42pts  
GMB \$326.50 down \$15.75

## TODAY

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, makes his fourth spring Budget statement, 3.30 pm. British Association annual dinner, Savoy Hotel, London. Central government transactions, including borrowing requirements (February), provisional estimate of money supply (mid-February); London clearing banks' monthly supply (mid-February); London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-February); provisional figures for vehicle production (February).  
Board meetings: Interim: Ayr, Bann, Fletcher Challenge, London and Strathclyde Trust, Finance, Compton Group, De Beers, S-W Farmer, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Philips Lamps, Robinson Bros (Ryders Green), Wertheim NV, Woodhouse and Ribson.

## Department of Trade orders Euroflame investigation

Euroflame, the log-burning stove group brought to the Unlisted Securities Market by King Hall Securities a year ago and whose forecast profits turned out to be substantial losses, is now the subject of a Department of Trade inquiry.

Dealing in the group's shares placed at 30p and suspended at 8p a month ago is currently the subject of a Stock Exchange investigation. It is understood the exchange had set today as the deadline by which stock-

brokers must declare their Euroflame share dealings. The Exchange has already completed an inquiry into the group after the substantial deficit which was announced on New Year's Eve. At that time, the company said a detailed accountants report had been ordered into its affairs.

That report has been shown to the Stock Exchange and it is believed to form the basis for the Department of Trade to appoint inspectors

under Section 165(b) of the 1948 Companies Act. That section of the Act empowers Mr John Biffen the Trade Secretary to appoint inspectors if he has information which suggests that the company's shareholders have not been given all the information which they might expect, or if the business is being conducted with intent to defraud creditors; or if the people concerned with a company's

formation or management have been guilty of fraud, "misfeasance or other misconduct" towards the company or its shareholders.

The Department has appointed Mr Reginald Day and Mr Robert Saunders both members of its Internal Companies Investigation Branch, to conduct what will be the first probe into a company floated on the Unlisted Securities Market. Internal appointments of this kind are not unusual on an

investigation into a small company and a report is expected within six months. Mr Denis Poll, chairman of Euroflame said yesterday: "I am delighted that there is an inquiry. It was as a 35 per cent shareholder that I insisted on the accountants' report. I accept that some of the blame for Euroflame's position must be ours. We should have asked for information more promptly and questioned more deeply."

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

By Philip Robinson  
under Section 165(b) of the 1948 Companies Act.

That section of the Act empowers Mr John Biffen the Trade Secretary to appoint inspectors if he has information which suggests that the company's shareholders have not been given all the information which they might expect, or if the business is being conducted with intent to defraud creditors; or if the people concerned with a company's

formation or management have been guilty of fraud, "misfeasance or other misconduct" towards the company or its shareholders.

The Department has appointed Mr Reginald Day and Mr Robert Saunders both members of its Internal Companies Investigation Branch, to conduct what will be the first probe into a company floated on the Unlisted Securities Market. Internal appointments of this kind are not unusual on an

investigation into a small company and a report is expected within six months. Mr Denis Poll, chairman of Euroflame said yesterday: "I am delighted that there is an inquiry. It was as a 35 per cent shareholder that I insisted on the accountants' report. I accept that some of the blame for Euroflame's position must be ours. We should have asked for information more promptly and questioned more deeply."

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

By Philip Robinson  
under Section 165(b) of the 1948 Companies Act.

That section of the Act empowers Mr John Biffen the Trade Secretary to appoint inspectors if he has information which suggests that the company's shareholders have not been given all the information which they might expect, or if the business is being conducted with intent to defraud creditors; or if the people concerned with a company's

formation or management have been guilty of fraud, "misfeasance or other misconduct" towards the company or its shareholders.

The Department has appointed Mr Reginald Day and Mr Robert Saunders both members of its Internal Companies Investigation Branch, to conduct what will be the first probe into a company floated on the Unlisted Securities Market. Internal appointments of this kind are not unusual on an

investigation into a small company and a report is expected within six months. Mr Denis Poll, chairman of Euroflame said yesterday: "I am delighted that there is an inquiry. It was as a 35 per cent shareholder that I insisted on the accountants' report. I accept that some of the blame for Euroflame's position must be ours. We should have asked for information more promptly and questioned more deeply."

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.

On the receivership of C. P. Trim, Mr Stevens said that he regarded this as ominous too. "It is exactly what we warned the Government would happen to many local companies when the Northern Ireland Office refused any special assistance," he said.

The ownership of C. P. Trim is divided between the NIDA, with 32 per cent, De Lorean with 32 per cent and Chamberlain Phipps with 19 per cent. Directors are meeting the development agency today to put forward proposals for continuing with a reduced operation with only 70 employees and diversifying production line. If the NIDA agrees to support it a further £150,000 of private backing is thought to be available.



## BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

## Touche zaps up its image... sticky patch for Thorn EMI

## Big changes in investment trust empire

Market judgment is the only one that will count on the reorganization undertaken by Touche, Remnant on its investment trust empire, says White. The immediate reaction was a mark-up of a penny or so on the trust against the background of a strong stock market as a whole.

Investment trusts are lagging at a percentage discount to their net assets in the early 20s. What the Touche, Remnant changes have done is to bring them up from a discount last autumn to the market of around 30 to 35 per cent (when investment trusts as a whole were at a discount of about 29 per cent) to a ranking on a par with the sector.

Anxious to satisfy the demands of shareholders they have taken a number of months to show their reaction to the institutions and financial establishment. The cost of all the work in terms of advisers' fees runs into six figures. It has helped to avoid the situation that the Fletchers investment trust group encountered, when its shareholders said its changes were not radical enough.

One trust is to be unitized. Cedar Investment Trust. Details



Lord Remnant, Touche chairman, detailing changes yesterday

will be announced later, but City reaction was that they had bowed to the feeling that there were too many trusts at present.

Nine trusts will be turned into specialist trusts — the specialty area incorporated in the name. Each trust is prefixed with the initials TR for Touche, Remnant, to further help with identification. Areas are technology, Australia, North America, the UK with yield emphasis, a growth trust with an international spread, natural resources, property and one aimed at small and unlisted companies.

"As you see we could hardly be surprised at what they are doing — the specialist areas are the obvious ones; the ones the public is used to from unit trusts. It's the way the City splits up the world," one analyst said.

Investment trusts have lagged so far behind the market because of their fuddy-duddy image. Touche, Remnant are trying to put a bit of "zap" into them by appointing outside directors to join the advisory boards of the trusts. For example, Mr Malcolm Block of M & G Investment management fame

is an adviser on the Australian Trust. Mr Ralph Assheton, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc subsidiary RTZ Borax, is on the natural resources trust.

Investment trusts announce their net assets once a month — the Touche, Remnant charges should start to come through in performance in six months or so. If not, then Touche, Remnant will find itself being chased for the wrong reasons. As it is the City feels that the group has made changes others could copy.

## Video rental relief sought from Budget

Sir Richard Cave, chairman for Thorn EMI, will be hoping today's Budget contains some relief on rental allowances on television and video rental.

Thorn, like its competitors, lost the right to 100 per cent capital allowances in 1980 and has been complaining not only about inequitable treatment but the cost of depreciation which rose from £47.3m to £56.3m in the six months to last September. Thorn already has to write off about half the initial costs on the video soft ware business which the market reckons is going to be the company's boom area in 1983/84. So relief on the rental

side is important during the transition period. The institutions were treated to the Thorn last week and analysts immediately downgraded their forecasts for the year ending March 31. Two months ago, predictions clustered around the £110m level pre-tax. Now they are in the £90m-£100m range. Keith Sykes at W. Greenwell is forecasting £105m although he finds a rival prediction of a mere £90m difficult to reconcile with his calculations.

Whatever the outcome, it is certain that a continuation of the recession's durability and the EMI acquisition means the company is still fighting its way through a sticky patch. The film side could lose up to £10m this year after cinema flops like *Honky Tonk Freeway*.

The lighting division lost £10m last year and only severe pruning accounts for the expected £2m loss in 1981-82. There is speculation that the division, the very base and heart of the group, is up for sale. CEC might be interested but would be unwilling, given its reputation as a bargain-hunter, to pay book value for a loss-maker. Engineering activities, which also bore rationalization costs last year, could achieve profits of about £12m against £22m and here again parts of the business could be on offer.

Domestic appliances and consumer electronics, particularly the TX range of television receivers, form the cornerstone of Thorn EMI profits. But white goods are

suffering from the fall in demand as the recession continues beyond its expected span, while the record market is also dull, although in better shape than in the dark days of 1979.

Basically Thorn's rationale at the time of the EMI acquisition was to move into the high technology field. That process has been slow although the video disc launch is now set for the end of this year.

Awaiting the video boom the company is stuck with older parts of the business like lighting and engineering, and is being hit by lack of demand in consumer products.

Despite last week's 16p decline in the share price to 420p, a prospective p/e of around 15 is still looking to high quality earnings accruing from 1983-84 onwards throughout the decade.

Investment interest in gold coins kept the premium over gold bullion at a good 3 per cent plus again yesterday. London prices closed at around £185 on Kruggerands each for a minimum of 10 — that was down £5 from Friday, and down from the 1980 high of £167. New sovereigns were around £44, down from Friday's £46 and the 1980 high of £50. The premium on Kruggerands was just over 2 per cent, and that on new sovereigns was around 4 per cent. At this level a reminder is still needed from the authorities that there is no VAT on coins, although there is on bullion, but melting them down is not allowed.

## BTR Strong performance overseas

A strong overseas performance helped to boost pretax profits at BTR, the engineering and electrical group, by £20m to £90m in the year to December.

This just beat market forecasts which had been in the region of £88m and is the 15th year running that BTR has recorded good profits. Sales in the period rose 25 per cent to £637.5m and net earnings came out at £57.1m against £43m.

Earnings from international operations were behind the growth but disguised a further decline in profitability of the group's United Kingdom activities. BTR estimates that the drop in UK profits was about £4m after taking out contributions from the Huyak Corporation and Serck, which was bought last year.

Western operations pushed ahead with profits up 82 per cent to £29.5m while profits from the eastern region came out 43 per cent higher at £25.5m. Favourable exchange rate translations amounted to £5m.

During the year, BTR has spent £43m on acquisitions — £25m on Serck. Borrowings at the year's end are 30 per cent of shareholders' funds. The final dividend has been raised to 6.43p gross.

## BRITISH VITA

## Profits edge up

Favourable exchange rates contributed to a slight increase in pre tax profits at British Vita, the Manchester-based foams, fibres fabrics and rubber products group, for the year to December.

Sales increased from £88.7m to £91.8m, and pre tax profits rose to £7.9m from £7.1m. At the trading level, profits fell by £140,000, but an increase in profits by associates and a fall in interest charges from £1.9m to £2m caused the pre tax profit to increase.

Earnings per share fell from 18.7p to 16.5p, but dividends per share rose to 3.85p from 3.7p, giving an increased total payout for the year of 7.71p gross, against 7.42p.

An extra 300,000 shares were issued during the year. The improved performance helped the shares to rise 2p yesterday to close at 153p giving a gross dividend yield of 4.9 per cent.

Mr Forrely Parker, chairman, said overseas operations had shown a significant increase in profitability because of favourable exchange rates. The company was still interested in finding new opportunities and openings overseas, particularly in Europe, he said. He blamed the poor performance in the United Kingdom and European operations on the rise in chemical prices and last autumn's increase in interest rates. The last two to three months of the year to December were the worst of the recession so far in the United Kingdom and things have not improved since, he added.

## FEDERATED LAND

## Surprise bid

Federated Land yesterday launched a surprise £13m agreed bid for another property investor and developer, Estates and General Investments.

The bid, worth around 72p a share, offers Estates shareholders five shares on Federated for every nine currently held. News of the bid wiped 10p from the price of Federated at 130p while adding 12p to the value of Estates at a new high of 70p.

Proving Holdings has already pledged its entire holding of 6.5m shares, or 35.3 per cent of the equity, with the remaining board members offering a further 10 per cent of the shares.

Mr Peter Meyer, newly appointed chairman of Federated, said the deal would widen the company's capital base which was needed to attempt the current year's big development programme.

Estates, with borrowings of £10m, is lower geared than Federated which has debts of £14m.

Full year figures for 1981 just published by Federated show a downturn in profits from £927,000 to £575,000 with Estates holders entitled to a second interim of 1.64p gross.

Estates is expected to report pretax profits of £300,000 for 1981 with shareholders receiving dividends of 2.5p gross.

The offer document is expected out on Friday.

## INVERGORDON

## Against the grain

Invergordon Distillers, the suppliers of grain whisky fillings and blenders, has recorded its first fall in pretax profits for 13 years. The company made £3.81m in 1981 compared with £4.37m in the previous year. But the final dividend had been held at 3.57p gross, making 5.71p for the year.

A cutback in grain whisky fillings for blenders was the main reason for lower profits. In common with other distillers Invergordon has to anticipate demand for whisky four or five years in advance. But so far sales have not fallen by as much as expected.

Turnover declined by £3.8m to £20.8m. An easing of interest charges reduced the previous payments of £1.13m by £90,000, and tax was £63,000 higher at

£499,000. As a result earnings per share fell from 20.2p to 16.9p.

Over the last few years Invergordon has diversified into blending as well as distilling, but blending still contributes less than half of profits. The company expects, however, that distilling turnover is unlikely to grow in the current year, while blending's contribution will continue to rise.

## PARKER KNOLL

## Trend-bucking

Parker Knoll bucked the trend of an otherwise flat furnishings market to push profits up 60 per cent at the trading level in the first half of the year.

But deteriorating losses at its newly acquired cabinet making company, Nathan, pulled pretax profits down to £1.15m in the six months to January compared with £1.18m last time. Trading profits up at £1.7m against £1m were struck on sales higher by £4m at £17.4m. Some 12 per cent of the improvement came through from divisions excluding Nathan.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

## GREENFIELD

## Second wind

After seeing losses plunge to £282,000 for the first half, Greenfield Leisure, the camp, ing equipment group, staged a rally in the second half.

Although failing to wipe out losses, the final picture shows a deficit of only £1,874 against a profit last time of £14,000. As a result the board have decided to again pay a token dividend of 0.71p gross having passed the interim payment.

Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially



Martin Jourdan, Parker Knoll chairman

altered by events such as today's Budget. The half-time dividend is unchanged at 3.57p and the "A" shares held at 126p.

## GREENFIELD

## Second wind

After seeing losses plunge to £282,000 for the first half, Greenfield Leisure, the camp, ing equipment group, staged a rally in the second half.

Although failing to wipe out losses, the final picture shows a deficit of only £1,874 against a profit last time of £14,000. As a result the board have decided to again pay a token dividend of 0.71p gross having passed the interim payment.

Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach unless consumer spending is materially

reduced. Sales remained static at £18.4m with margins eroded as prices were slashed to clear the backlog of stock. To cut costs around 50 per cent of the 700 work-force was made redundant and several retail branches closed. Further closures may be necessary. Mr David Greenfield, joint managing director, expects a return to the black this year.

Losses at Nathan, bought last August for £655,000 plus £1.5m to pay off overdraft facilities, ran up to £622,000 and one of its factories is still on a three day week. Parker Knoll, headed by Mr Martin Jourdan, sees its first move into the furniture trade, as a three fold challenge — to carry out rationalization, bring it back to profits and then build up demand. Those moves, including shop floor incentives advertising, new product ranges, aimed to help Nathan to break even by 1983.

The group's furniture and textile divisions including Raymakers saw higher profits in the period as a result of tight control of costs and other measures taken. All fabrics are back to a full working week but demand is not expected to pick up in the second half. Last year the group made £3m pretax and this level could be within reach



## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## PEOPLE

## Sir Charles bangs his steel drum

Off the industrial stage since the steel strike, former British Steel chairman Sir Charles Villiers has been stomping the country trying to find new jobs for steelworkers casualties of his own plant closure programme.

BSC (Industry) provides advice and financial grease to induce new business into steel closure zones.

Says Villiers: "We support everything short of a sex shop." When he is not banging the drum for jobs, Villiers gets up early to bang the typewriter — the fruits of his labour are likely to be in a publishers' hands by the end of the year.

Zeng Shengyang is not just a *Chow Mein* and *Sau Pau* restaurant manager. He tells sick people what to eat. In his *Tongrentang* restaurant in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, all 100 dishes cure something or other. Pheasant dumpling soup is good for diabetes, and ginseng soup for neuritis, rheumatism, cardiac debility and gastric trouble. Sliced pork with chrysanthemums helps keep one cool, and carp with red beans is good for dropsy. However there is no cure for hangovers or other common Western ailments.

## Mrs Thatcher's slant of hand

Jenny Halfon

Mrs Thatcher will win the next election — if her handwriting is any guide. One should never underestimate somebody who writes as she does. Jenny Halfon, a London handwriting expert in her mid-thirties tells me. For a living, she helps companies choose recruits. The prime minister's (right) slant shows someone very ambitious who likes and gets her own way, she says.

It is good to know that Jenny's conclusions about Mrs T are those reached by the rest of us, and clearly it is a surprise that the Premier is so unlike other women in getting their own way. Jenny reports that she once advised a client to reject someone who later absconded to South America with another company's takings. I wish her success in her quest for other fraudsters. To find one only looks like luck.

Marzo Brown, Jamaica's Minister of State for Tourism, is in London this week. He tells me that his country's Chancellor has found a novel way of contributing to the exchequer — lifting the gold off a sunken wreck. Jamaica's Minister of Finance also happens to be the Prime Minister, Edward Seaga. So where and what is this wreck? "I don't know. He won't tell me, it's so secret," says Dr Brown.

Still too many

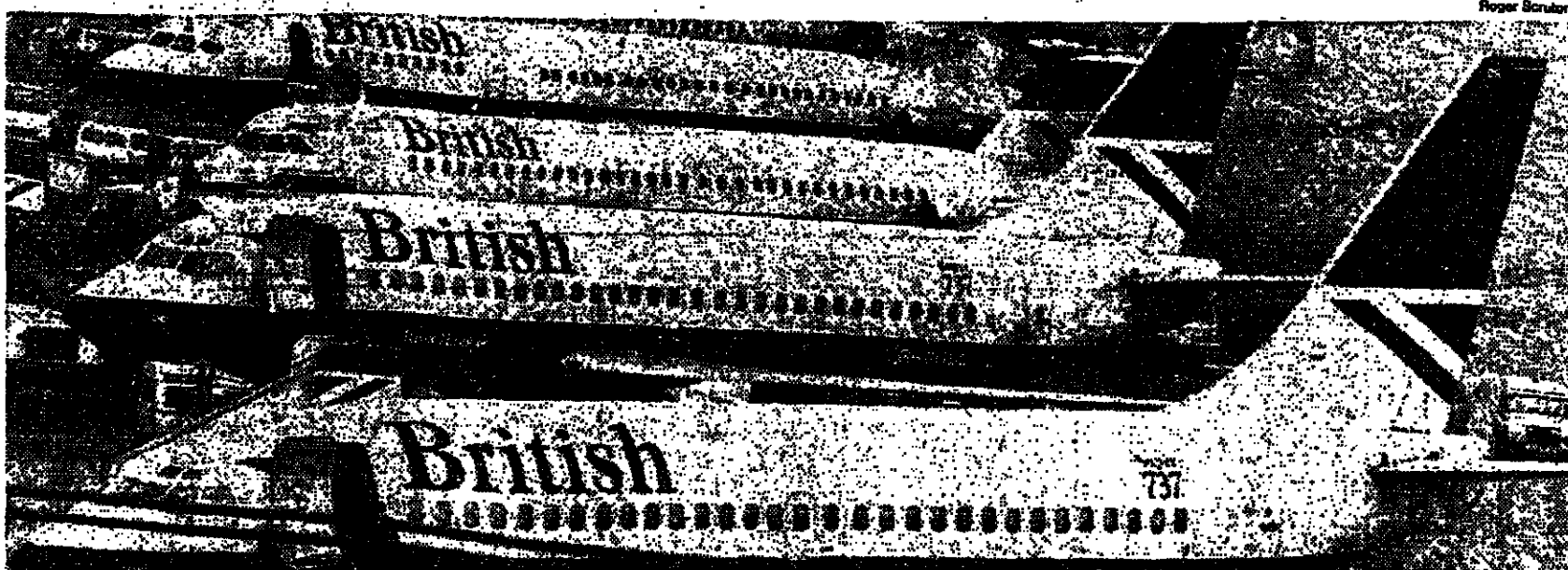
The boom in Whitehall economists is over. Since 1978, the number of economists on the payroll of central government has fallen by 7 per cent (seasonally adjusted) to 379. "Halves" refer not to midges but to party members. Their number, however, is still 1700 per cent greater than in the early 1960s.

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Dr Christopher R. Burns has been appointed managing director of the Glaxo Medical Company from April 1, 1982. He succeeds Mr G. Walsh, who has been appointed divisional managing director of AE's Bearings Division, of which Glaxo Medical is a part.

Mr C. W. Bryan Jennings, financial director of the Electrical Contractors' Association has been appointed to the board of Montagu Boston Investment Trust.



Edward Townsend assesses the State Airline's chances of survival

## British Airways: can Sir John keep the flag flying?

Sir John King, chairman of troubled British Airways, is heading for a £200m loss in the current year and its debts are almost £1,000m. These are the figures that Sir John and his directors must turn round if the Government's hopes of a sale to the public are ever to be realized.

Mr John Sprout, Under-Secretary of State for Trade, told MPs a week ago that BA had received state support by at least 10 separate means. These included preferential interest rates from the National Loan Fund, private sector debts guaranteed by the Treasury, benefits from the exchange cover scheme, and subsidies to Concorde which had been backed by the taxpayer to the tune of £10m every year.

Considerable uncertainty now surrounds BA's expectation of breaking even in 1982-83. Apart from its £150m cost of the current redundancy programme, BA continues to be hit by the world airline recession and is certain to face pressure as a result of the Price Waterhouse report to trim further its unprofitable domestic services.

Mr Roy Watts, BA's chief executive who, because of his experience, is likely to survive the present purge, has now put up for sale a significant proportion of the company's aircraft fleet. In the past few weeks, he sold a nearly new Boeing Jumbo freighter for £25m to Cathay Pacific, bringing the total raised from aircraft disposals in recent months to £130m.

The cuts in capacity and routes still leave BA with three passenger Jumbos, one VC10 and seven Viscounts to sell, the total expected to raise up to £100m.

Much of the need for this cutback can be blamed on the unprecedented and prolonged recession which has left far too many seats in the world airline fleet chasing too few passengers. In 1978, BA was blithely talking about doubling in size within eight years, a compound growth of

nine per cent a year, but is now much more cautious.

Mr Watts said recently: "We didn't imagine a situation where the world air transport market was actually going to decline for two or three years in a row, in the face of the worst recession for half a century."

Moreover, our best estimate now is that our own traffic will not grow at much over four per cent a year for most of the 1980s. So that doubling of size has been pushed back somewhere into the 1990s.

The 1978 forecast was that BA would be carrying 30m passengers a year and employ 55,000 staff. Now, the survival plan is to cut the workforce to below 43,000 by June this year and eventually to under 40,000.

BA is assuming there will be no overall growth in traffic this year and that while there may be a modest rise in fares, this will not



Sir John King: appointed to prepare the way for privatisation.

offer inflation and the company's real income will fall.

According to Mr Watts, improvement to BA's performance can only be achieved by reducing costs, raising efficiency, controlling capacity and winning business from competitors.

"We are determined to make British Airways a low-cost operator because it is quite clear to us that in a competitive environment, the airline that can control its costs without lowering its quality, will rule the commercial battlefield. In the last resort it is the low-cost operator who will survive."

Already, BA has withdrawn from unprofitable passenger routes to a number of destinations. By the end of this month there will be no BA flights from Heathrow to Luxembourg, Zagreb, Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest and Salonia. Others to go include Manchester to New York; Prestwick to New York and Toronto; Gatwick to Valencia; Birmingham to Brussels, Zurich and Milan; and Glasgow to Copenhagen.

The Price Waterhouse report is certain to have recommended pulling out of all uncommercial routes including, possibly, the scheduled, but not charter, services to Spain and Portugal.

These measures alone, however, will not be sufficient to attract private finance into BA and the Government will want a more wide-ranging streamlining of the organisation.

Against its better judgement, BA may be forced to sell its valued and valuable fringe activities such as helicopter services, holiday tours and hotels which could raise £150m, before the Government would consider any additional major assistance towards a capital restructuring which would be necessary before a public flotation.

A tightening of the purse strings was evident when asked for an extra £53m of borrowings to help finance

the redundancy programme. The airline will be paying commercial rates of interest and must pay back the loans within a year, one important factor that could prevent breakeven being achieved in 1982-83.

Borrowings, which cost BA £120m a year in interest must be reduced, to ensure success.

Meanwhile, BA is planning to invest massive sums in new aircraft that it hopes will be more cost effective. The most recent, and on BA's own admission "controversial", order was for 19 of the new Boeing 757 short-medium haul airliners at a cost of £40m.

Mr Watts describes it as "our largest single investment in the future of British Airways" and the most important single purchase decision taken by any British airline.

Initially, the 757s will be used in a mixture of domestic Shuttle services and normal European scheduled services and replace the aging Trident 3.

With 220 seats against the Trident's 146, the 757 should help BA to make big cost savings. The Shuttle. The airline calculates that if the 757 eliminates the need for only one back-up flight a day, savings could add up to £1m a year.

Mr Watts confidently predicts that the 757 will provide a reduction in seat-mile costs of more than 15 per cent compared with the Trident 3, even allowing for depreciation and interest charges on loans.

In the short term, however, it is the speed with which the present recovery plan can be implemented that will decide whether BA has a chance of survival.

Sir John and Mr Watts are calling for a slitting down and restructuring that possibly could have been achieved years ago but never was undertaken by successive managements.

The ASA's code has a special clause dealing with health claims and fear: "No advertisement should cause those who see it unwarranted anxiety lest they are suffering from any disease or condition of the body, or suggest that any product is necessary for the maintenance of health."

This is one reason why Lintas, the advertising agency that handles Flora margarine, does not try to frighten people in its campaign. "But even if we were allowed to, we wouldn't use fear in the advertising," says Mr Maurice Drake, the agency's executive creative director. "We're deliberately using Terry Wogan in our campaign because we want it to be a health freak's brand but a family margarine."

"Doom laden advertising doesn't get you very far. Nobody welcomes the messenger who brings bad news."

Mr Drake says the most effective anti-smoking advertising was not that which went on about cancer but another "offensive" campaign that played on the social stigma of smoking — "Your breath smells like an old ashtray."

Playing on social fears, he believes, can be far more effective than physical ones. "The fear of offending your own peer group is very strong."

Mr Lawrence is unhappy about such subtle uses of fear. "The drink and tobacco manufacturers are very sophisticated in their campaigns, making people feel afraid of being left behind in the status game," he says.

The ASA has recently upheld two complaints about advertisements for nuclear fallout shelters on the grounds that they played on the public's fear of a nuclear holocaust.

None of these compares, however, with the straightforward attempt to frighten people into wearing seat belts. "We deliberately tried to create a nightmare," says Dampier. "We're saying this isn't happening to somebody else, it's happening to you."

## Business Editor

## The CSI comes under pressure

The Council for the Securities Industry is facing its toughest battle for survival since it began life four years ago. Set up in 1978 in response to the prevailing feeling that any further statutory regulation of the securities markets could only be to the detriment of the City's well-established informal approach, the idea behind the CSI was to make the existing self-regulatory mechanisms more effective. It was going to do this by improving the representation of sectional City interests in an umbrella organization.

Thinly-veiled criticism of the CSI has broken out into open warfare and if one group is orchestrating the campaign it appears to be the merchant banks who were particularly dissatisfied with last year's draft code on investment management.

Earlier this year Professor Gower put some flesh on these criticisms in his review of investor protection when he cast doubt on whether the CSI would have a role to play. The most he could see was to turn the CSI into a supervising body for the other self-regulatory bodies he proposed. The CSI appears to be so worried about its future that it is already drawing up its defences.

There have been two kinds of complaint about the CSI. One is that its public profile — and particularly that of its chairman Mr Patrick Neill — has been so low as to be invisible. Moral suasion, which is after all the CSI's main weapon, rarely works in such a vacuum.

The other criticism is that whenever the CSI opens its mouth it puts its foot in it. It never recovered from the brouhaha over its code of conduct for the issuing

Plainly, with individual City markets having their own responsibility for self-regulation, the CSI has found difficulty in isolating its area of responsibility. This has not been helped by the fact that its members come from vested City interests.

The CSI has been deliberating for a year on increasing its lay membership; this should be done without delay. The CSI also needs to improve its depth of expertise in City affairs.

## Base rates How big a cut?

The only question in the City yesterday was by just how much the banks would cut their base rates once the Chancellor has done his stuff this afternoon. Established practice under the post-MLR regime has been for base rates to come down in half point steps. But this time it seems certain that we are in for rather more than that.

With the yield on three-month billable bills down to more than 12 1/2 per cent, there is a yawning gap between the cost of this type of finance and the 14 1/2 per cent payable on blue chip overdrafts.

However, the super-optimists looking for a 1/2 point cut in base rates, to produce a tidy 12 per cent, may be getting rather ahead of the game. Certainly, it would be surprising were the authorities keen to see such a large step downward with a new base rate just about to start. True, there was a 2-point cut in MLR at last year's Budget. But how long did the euphoria last?

Yesterday's further easing in dollar interest rates after another better-than-expected set of weekly American money supply figures is, of course, a helpful factor. But London markets are hardly likely to be getting a fall in the British money supply figures for February when the preliminary estimate comes out an hour before Sir Geoffrey gets to his feet this afternoon.

Most estimates centre on a sterling M3 rise of 1/4 to 1 per cent — and anything higher would not be good news given the high level of back tax payments reported in the first half of the period.



Mr Patrick Neill—low profile

## ACC Slugging it out

houses, and its lame reaction to the Norton Warburg-type disasters was to issue a code of conduct for fund managers which was dismissed as being out of touch.

Indeed, the whole approach of the CSI appears to have been to act first and think later — in marked contrast to the Takeover Panel which in the past has been accused of moving too slowly. Admittedly, it took the CSI an unconscionable time to tackle the thorny subject of dawn raids. But even then it had to change the rules a couple of times.

More recently its rules on share purchases during a takeover have been attacked as unduly fettering the hunter without succeeding in curbing trigger-happy fund managers. Some areas where it promised action, such as non-voting shares, the CSI has come up with a peculiarly establishment solution.

Out of the law courts, the Associated Communications Corporation saga has now turned into a slugging match rather than the kind of drama to grace the Barbican. Who will win? That remains to be seen, but Mr Holmes' Court's earlier buying of ACC shares at perhaps half the present price, obviously gives him a considerable advantage in terms of financial reach. While a win at present prices (assuming no outstanding minorities remain) would cost Mr Ronson just under £50m, the equivalent cost to Mr Holmes' Court would be little more than £40m.

Meanwhile, the board of control, apparently dallying in adjudicating over Mr Holmes' Court's alleged "low punch" last week, must issue some form of official warning. Mitigating circumstances there may have been, but rules are rules.

## Using fear to sell the message

## MARKETING AND ADVERTISING SHOCK TACTICS

By Torin Douglas

The marketing text-books almost certainly offer the budding salesman a more promising opening line than the almost gratuitously offensive "How would you like your face smashed in?"

Yet that is the wording of an advertising poster that is presently to be seen in many parts of the country. Others in the series, designed to encourage people to wear seat belts, say: "If you're not careful, you could get stitched up", and "Don't lose your head in an emergency". They are all Government-sponsored advertisements and they are intended to shock or frighten motorists into doing what they are told.

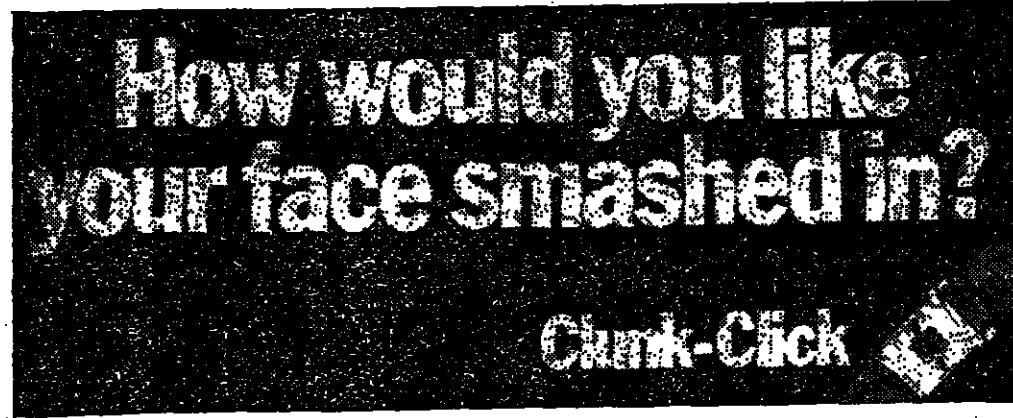
The television commercial accompanying the posters is, if anything, more shocking. Instead of printing tough statements it reconstructs the "unforgettable journey" of a driver going through his windscreen, and subsequently into hospital, from the victim's point of view.

Yet despite its offensive nature, the campaign has produced comparatively few complaints. The mother of a four-year-old girl wrote to the London Standard questioning whether the commercial should have been shown during television programmes for the under-fives.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), which vets all television commercials, has had one or two complaints and the Advertising Standard Authority (ASA) is considering a single complaint about one of the posters.

Are fear and shock legitimate weapons for advertisers? Should they be set out to offend people? And perhaps more importantly, do such advertisements work?

Mr Ken Dampier, who wrote the material for the



seat belts campaign, believes the answer to both questions is yes. An associate creative director at the advertising agency Wasey Campbell Ewald, he has been working on the seat belts campaign for only two years, but he points to the original Jimmy Savile "Clunk Click" campaign as proof that shock and fear can work.

"I saw that campaign, showing people who had been through a windscreen, before I was old enough to drive, and I had such an effect that I've always worn a seatbelt since," he says.

"Many other people did the same and there was a substantial increase in wearing seat belts."

"Now, however, people are forgetting just what clunk click means. Our research shows that most people want to wear seat belts, but they often forget or can't be bothered. A lot of people think it won't happen to them."

"Our job is to remind people forcefully, and we decided that fear was the most potent way of doing this."

Dampier believes fear is a justifiable weapon in this case — "the product we're selling is life itself" — but that it would not be acceptable for a commercial product.

This is also the view of the two control bodies, the IBA and ASA, which both have

clauses in their codes of practices stating that "advertisements must not without justifiable reason play on fear."

"If the cause is just, we will permit it," says Mr Harry Theobald, head of advertising control at the IBA. "In matters of health and safety, such as wearing seatbelts or preventing people drinking and driving, fear is sometimes justified, even though the commercials will upset some viewers."

"Whether it is acceptable for a commercial service, such as insurance, is far less clear cut and we would demand more restraint in those cases."

Some people argue that an excessive use of fear can be counter-productive, either because the public gets immune to such appeals or because it shuts its eyes, or its mind, to them.

"I personally find it hard to look at commercials where a child runs out into the road and I used to recoil from the one where the hammer used to smash the peach," says Mr Freddie Lawrence, head of advertising at the Health Education Council, which also uses fear in its advertising. "You could say that in those cases the technique worked, but I do believe that too much fear can be counter-productive."

Mr Lawrence was responsible for the television commercial warning people not

to overeat, in which a man stuffed himself with food from the cradle virtually to the grave.

He was shown having a heart attack ending up in hospital, where, in the payoff line, his wife asked him whether he was getting enough to eat.

"It was once fashionable to use naked fear in health and public service advertising," says Lawrence. "We used to say things like 'Give up smoking or you will get cancer' and 'Give up smoking your unborn baby will die'."

"Then it began to fall out of favour, but my feeling is we are moving back to the use of fear, in a much more sophisticated form. We are using it to stir people out of complacency, but we now end the ads on a positive note."

"We still say that smoking can kill you but I hope we leave people with the feeling that if they stop they will have a better life. We use fear at the beginning, but soften the message at the end."

According to Mr Theobald, the IBA had no problem in approving the heart attack commercial because it was done with a light touch and so was not offensive. However, such an approach would not be acceptable for say, a margarine that claimed to be better for you because it was high in polyunsaturated fats.

## GEORGE H. SCHOLES PLC

WYLEX WORKS, WYTHENSHAW, MANCHESTER M22 4RA

Manufacturers of Wylex Electrical Products

INTERIM REPORT

Unaudited results for the half year to 31st December, 1981

	1981	1980
Sales	£800	£670
Trading Profit	8,064	6,720
Interest on Short Term Deposits	1,241	415
	31	—
Bank Interest Paid	1,272	415
Profit before Tax	—	25
Tax	1,272	390
Profit after Tax	523	177
Proposed Interim Dividend:	749	213
Rate per Share	6p	4p
Amount	257	171
Profit retained	482	42
Earnings per share based on profit after tax shown above	17.5p	5.0p

The unaudited results for the half year to 31st December, 1981 are shown above.

I am pleased to report that the Company's improved performance in the second half of our last financial year has been maintained and is reflected in the Interim Report.

The Directors have today declared an Interim Dividend of 6p per share payable on the 12th May, 1982, to Shareholders on the Register at 8th April, 1982.

G. R. C. McDowell, Chairman

8th March, 1982



shots pitch  
from :

shots pitch  
from :

**Champions' f**

By Paul

**SNOOKER**

**His ready Dublin**

Harry Friskin



## FOOTBALL

## Spurs have cup history and form on their side

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The FA Cup final at Wembley on May 22 could be between two first-division sides, two second-division sides, two London clubs, two from the Midlands. Those are four possibilities thrown up by yesterday's semi-final draw, but the probability is that the atmosphere of every player's dream will belong to the two most successful knockout specialists this season, Tottenham Hotspur and West Bromwich Albion.

Spurs, who have won the cup four times, are the only London club in the country, face Leicester City with cup history, as well as the likes of Huddersfield, Arsenal, and Manchester United. On their side, names such as Blanchflower, Mackay, Smith and White were at prominent 21 years ago when Spurs beat Leicester 2-0 in the final. The cup has been won five times in the last decade.

## Scots pitch camp 50 miles from a rip-off

Scotland yesterday moved their World Cup '50 miles' to escape from what they called a Spanish rip-off. The Scottish FA have terminated negotiations with the original organisers of the World Cup, who had booked their entire party into the huge Scotgarden complex on the Costa del Sol, 15 minutes' drive from Gibraltar.

The SFA secretary, Brian Walker, said the Parador had failed to lower the prices he had already described as 'rip-off'. Scotgarden had come up with acceptable financial terms. "I don't think I have seen Scotgarden, which is private property and has tremendous facilities."

The Malaga hotel had apparently increased their daily rates from around £18 to £20, though Mr Walker said he was not prepared to discuss them publicly. "We are talking in terms of vast sums of money regarding the differential between the two resorts."

For the first time, the first team from the second division in 27 years to reach the semi-final round of the Scottish Cup, 1982, their path to the final was through the Cup holders, Rangers. The little club from the bottom grade will meet Rangers at Hampden Park, April 10.

Rangers must have a 'great chance of reaching their seventh successive Scottish Cup final'. The luck of the draw has followed the holders, who lifted the trophy by beating Dundee United in a replay last year.

The Rangers' midfield player Gordon Strachan has been suspended until August 31 by the Scottish FA.

On a weekend that did not provide a momentary action, passions were suddenly inflamed for fighting to break out in at least four games.

The two games of consequence failed to arouse the participants' fury. Glasgow Dynamo went down 7-2 to Dundee Rocks to lose their chance of a place in the Northern League Spring Cup play-off. Oxford University won the Varsity match.

Gary Lawrence, an Oxfordian who has captained Yale University, scored three goals for Oxford and Pekko Hakkarainen, a Finn, replied with two for Cambridge. The Dark Blues won 7-2 in front of 4,000 spectators at Streatham to take a 42-19 lead in the 79-year-old series.

It was also a wild weekend for Southampton 'Vikings', who recorded their first Ben Truman Cup points of the season. On Saturday they drew at Richmond and on Sunday three goals from Scottie Morrison helped them to a 3-4 win over Solihull Moors. Solihull, disappointing during the game, were disgraced when the referee, who had his nose broken by a punch.

At Nottingham and Ayr the referees were kept busy. Murrayfield Racers completed their Scottish League programme with a big win at Ayr, where Jack Hay (4) and Derek Reilly (3) did most of the damage. The teams were separated by the time fighting broke out in the penalty box.

But the fight of the week involved two of the biggest defences in the country. Willford, who had been beaten 1-2 by the home side, won 5-4 on Saturday. The referee, who had his nose broken by a punch.

At Nottingham and Ayr the referees were kept busy. Murrayfield Racers completed their Scottish League programme with a big win at Ayr, where Jack Hay (4) and Derek Reilly (3) did most of the damage. The teams were separated by the time fighting broke out in the penalty box.

But the fight of the week involved two of the biggest defences in the country. Willford, who had been beaten 1-2 by the home side, won 5-4 on Saturday. The referee, who had his nose broken by a punch.

At Nottingham and Ayr the referees were kept busy. Murrayfield Racers completed their Scottish League programme with a big win at Ayr, where Jack Hay (4) and Derek Reilly (3) did most of the damage. The teams were separated by the time fighting broke out in the penalty box.

But the fight of the week involved two of the biggest defences in the country. Willford, who had been beaten 1-2 by the home side, won 5-4 on Saturday. The referee, who had his nose broken by a punch.

At Nottingham and Ayr the referees were kept busy. Murrayfield Racers completed their Scottish League programme with a big win at Ayr, where Jack Hay (4) and Derek Reilly (3) did most of the damage. The teams were separated by the time fighting broke out in the penalty box.

But the fight of the week involved two of the biggest defences in the country. Willford, who had been beaten 1-2 by the home side, won 5-4 on Saturday. The referee, who had his nose broken by a punch.

At Nottingham and Ayr the referees were kept busy. Murrayfield Racers completed their Scottish League programme with a big win at Ayr, where Jack Hay (4) and Derek Reilly (3) did most of the damage. The teams were separated by the time fighting broke out in the penalty box.

But the fight of the week involved two of the biggest defences in the country. Willford, who had been beaten 1-2 by the home side, won 5-4 on Saturday. The referee, who had his nose broken by a punch.

At Nottingham and Ayr the referees were kept busy. Murrayfield Racers completed their Scottish League programme with a big win at Ayr, where Jack Hay (4) and Derek Reilly (3) did most of the damage. The teams were separated by the time fighting broke out in the penalty box.

But the fight of the week involved two of the biggest defences in the country. Willford, who had been beaten 1-2 by the home side, won 5-4 on Saturday. The referee, who had his nose broken by a punch.

At Nottingham and Ayr the referees were kept busy. Murrayfield Racers completed their Scottish League programme with a big win at Ayr, where Jack Hay (4) and Derek Reilly (3) did most of the damage. The teams were separated by the time fighting broke out in the penalty box.

day, and are likely to be preparing for another semi-final, the European Cup Winners' Cup, four days later. It is such a close-knit pressure that may yet cause the downfall of Spurs, who could play another 26 games in the next three months.

Leicester themselves, six games and 11 points behind Blackburn Rovers in fourth place, have a similar pile of outstanding second-division fixtures. One of them takes place tonight against Chelsea. Tottenham, on the other hand, are in a similar position to Spurs, who could play another 26 games in the next three months.

Leicester, conquerors of Southampton in the third round, also have an historical statistic to comfort them. They beat Spurs twice in the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.

Now in the second division, West Bromwich are the doorkeepers of the FA Cup final for the first time. West Bromwich, in contrast, are in the last four for a record 19th appearance.



Taking a dive: Alan Knott lunges to dismiss Kirsten, the Western Province captain.

## Woolmer teams up with rebels

By Our Sports Staff

Bob Woolmer, the Kent batsman who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

## CRICKET

## Woolmer teams up with rebels

By Our Sports Staff

Bob Woolmer, the Kent batsman who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

day's match against Western Province in Cape Town. X-rays revealed that he had a curvature in his spine that could have given him problems at any time. Lever was chosen ahead of his fellow rebels, Chris Old and Mike Hendrick, for the official England winter tour to India and Sri Lanka because of his remarkable fitness record.

Specialists in Cape Town said exercises would help Lever overcome the problem. He may be fit for the first unofficial Test match against South Africa starting in Johannesburg on Friday.

Lever was shocked. "I have suffered from backache but I have never broken down in a game like this before. Although I would admit that there has been a certain amount of luck about that."

The loss of Lever in the second over of the day hardly seemed to affect the English side as the off-spinner John Embury opened with a sensational three wickets in nine balls for only two runs.

The initial impetus was lost as Adrian Kuiper, a 22-year-old Springbok Test prospect, hampered the English bowlers to all parts of the ground in scoring a fine 50. With Steve Bruce (42) and Tim Clarke (41) sharing stumps of 75 and 95 with Kuiper, Western Province revealed a depth of batting which underlined their status as the top state in South Africa.

In 50 minutes' batting before the close, Boycott and Wayne Larkins, who had been dismissed without runs, were back in the middle.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

Woolmer, who has been coaching the only all-coloured cricket club in Cape Town, has joined the rebel English cricketers in South Africa.

## ROUND-UP

## GOLF

## Faldo furious as his plans go agley

From John Ballantine, Orlando, Mar 8

Robert Burns' admonition that "The best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley" has never applied more aptly to Arnold Palmer's 1982 PGA Classic here in the usually eternally sunny world of central Florida.

Two years ago, Dave Eichelberger was in a temperance mood that Gary Player, never one to exaggerate much, said his feet had never been so frozen.

This year we have gone through an extreme range of weather from the 85 degrees of sweltering humidity last Wednesday and Thursday to the sudden lightning and thunderstorm that wrecked Friday's second round, and the 45-degree chill that met players completing the event today.

Things were due to warm up considerably, however, both in the conditions and in the play as Jack Nicklaus and Raymond Floyd were expected to battle it out, with South African's Deane Barger and Nelson Eichelberger waiting to step in should the giants falter.

Nicklaus frightens many players and to be second to the last in a trio is a stern test for Watson, aged 26, who said: "Back in

South Africa we used to joke about playing with Jack in a final round and here I am doing it."

Nick Faldo, with an eagle at the 511-yard 10th (where he nearly holed a 101-yard seven-iron shot) and two fair birdies, stood on the tee on his 467-yard last hole needing four for 70 and a challenging total of four under par. Again, Burns' pessimistic aphorism comes to mind.

A hooked drive into trees; an attempted recovery which hit a branch and rebounded 20 yards; a third into a bunker just right of the green; a "chipping" sand iron over the green into clanging grass; a chip 12 feet past and a missed putt added up to 4 rounds of 75. Faldo, frustrated and angry since he was accused of "slow play" after winning his last PGA title last year.

He took the semi-final place in the ISPA championship (sponsored by Thornton's) at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, that the great Gordon Hunt had expected to fill.

Hunt, the holder and British Open champion, had been beaten in two hours on Sunday by Lars Kjaer, a 21-year-old Swede. No 14, Briers demolished Kvant 3-4, 5-9, 9-1 in only 35 minutes. That impressive performance means Briers has a chance of reaching a final for the second tournament in a row.

He beat Kenyon and Masgood Ahmed, the world No. 4, to reach the quarter-finals. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.

The other semi-final in the quarter-finals was between Briers and Masgood Ahmed. Briers won 3-4, 5-9, 9-1 in only 35 minutes. That impressive performance means Briers has a chance of reaching a final for the second tournament in a row.

He beat Kenyon and Masgood Ahmed, the world No. 4, to reach the quarter-finals. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.

The other semi-final in the quarter-finals was between Briers and Masgood Ahmed. Briers won 3-4, 5-9, 9-1 in only 35 minutes. That impressive performance means Briers has a chance of reaching a final for the second tournament in a row.

He beat Kenyon and Masgood Ahmed, the world No. 4, to reach the quarter-finals. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.

The other semi-final in the quarter-finals was between Briers and Masgood Ahmed. Briers won 3-4, 5-9, 9-1 in only 35 minutes. That impressive performance means Briers has a chance of reaching a final for the second tournament in a row.

He beat Kenyon and Masgood Ahmed, the world No. 4, to reach the quarter-finals. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.

The other semi-final in the quarter-finals was between Briers and Masgood Ahmed. Briers won 3-4, 5-9, 9-1 in only 35 minutes. That impressive performance means Briers has a chance of reaching a final for the second tournament in a row.

He beat Kenyon and Masgood Ahmed, the world No. 4, to reach the quarter-finals. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.

The other semi-final in the quarter-finals was between Briers and Masgood Ahmed. Briers won 3-4, 5-9, 9-1 in only 35 minutes. That impressive performance means Briers has a chance of reaching a final for the second tournament in a row.

He beat Kenyon and Masgood Ahmed, the world No. 4, to reach the quarter-finals. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.

The other semi-final in the quarter-finals was between Briers and Masgood Ahmed. Briers won 3-4, 5-9, 9-1 in only 35 minutes. That impressive performance means Briers has a chance of reaching a final for the second tournament in a row.

He beat Kenyon and Masgood Ahmed, the world No. 4, to reach the quarter-finals. He won only four more rallies and one more point in the match.







## Legal appointments

Solicitor  
London

Our Solicitor's Office has a vacancy for a Solicitor with approximately two years post-qualification experience preferably with a City firm, in Banking, Commercial and Company Law. The appointment offers a wide variety of interesting work. A substantial salary will be offered to the successful applicant, together with the usual benefits associated with a clearing bank. Please write, in the first instance, giving details of age, qualifications, experience and present salary to:

**R. M. M. Adams,  
Solicitor's Office,  
National Westminster Bank PLC,  
1 Princes Street, London, EC2P 2AH.**

2 National Westminster Bank

## Salerooms and Antiques

## Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

## New Bond Street

Sotheby's Park Lane, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA Tel: (01) 493 8080

Wednesday 10th March at 10.30 am  
FINE AND INEXPENSIVE WINES AND  
VINTAGE PORT C. £1.25

Wednesday 10th March at 11 am  
BRITISH IMPRESSIONIST AND  
POST-IMPRESSIONIST PAINTINGS AND  
DRAWINGS AND MODERN BRITISH  
PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE  
Cat. (125 illus.) £5

Wednesday 10th March at 11 am  
JAPANESE PRINTS, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,  
AND DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS  
Cat. (15 illus.) £2

Thursday 11th March at 11 am  
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER  
SMALLWARE, VERTU AND ALLIED WARES:  
17th-20th CENTURY C. (22 illus.) £2.50

Friday 12th March at 10 am  
ORIENTAL AND EUROPEAN RUGS AND  
CARPETS C. (22 illus.) £2.50

Friday 12th March at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
CHINESE DECORATIVE ARTS  
Cat. (112 illus.) £2.50

Monday 15th March at 11 am  
SILVERWARE AND FINE PORTRAIT  
MINIATURES C. (24 illus.) £2.50

Tuesday 16th March at 11 am  
ENGLISH POTTERY AND PORCELAIN  
Cat. (75 illus.) £4

Conduit Street  
Sotheby's Park Lane, 34-35 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TB Tel: (01) 493 8080

Thursday 11th March at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
18th, 19th and 20th CENTURY BRITISH AND  
EUROPEAN PAINTINGS, WATERCOLOURS  
AND DRAWINGS, DECORATIVE BRITISH,  
MODERN AND JAPANESE PRINTS AND OLD  
MASTER PAINTINGS C. 70p

## Torquay, Devon

Sotheby's Torquay Tel: (0803) 26277

This week, Wednesday and Friday (Note: sale day change from Thursday to Friday)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND  
PLATE, AND JEWELS

Thursday 18th March at 10.30 am  
ORIENTAL AND EUROPEAN CERAMICS AND  
GLASS Illus. Cat. £2

## Belgravia

Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB Tel: (01) 235 4311

Wednesday 10th March at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
PHONOGRAPHS, GRAMOPHONES, BARREL  
ORGANS, CYLINDER AND DISC MUSICAL  
BOXES AND OTHER MECHANICAL MUSICAL  
INSTRUMENTS AND POSTCARDS,  
CIGARETTE CARDS, STEVENGRAPHS,  
ADVERTISING MATERIAL AND OTHER  
PRINTED EPHEMERA C. (118 illus.) £2

Thursday 11th March at 10.30 am  
GOOD JAPANESE CERAMICS, WORKS OF  
ART AND FURNITURE C. (117 illus.) £2

Friday 12th March at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES AND RELATED  
MATERIAL C. (167 illus.) £2.25

## News from Sotheby's

To coincide with the Festival of India, Sotheby's is holding a specialised sale of Fine Indian Miniatures, Indian and Other Asian Works of Art, with related Material by European Artists, on Monday 29th and Tuesday 30th March 1982. There will be a Special Viewing on Sunday 28th March 1982, 10 am - 4 pm.

For further information please telephone or write to Margaret Erskine or Brendan Lynch at Bond Street.

## Bloomfield Place

Sotheby's Park Lane & Co., Bloomfield Place, New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA Tel: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 9th March at 11 am  
ATLASSES, MAPS AND PRINTED BOOKS  
RELATING TO TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION  
Cat. (9 illus.) £4

Thursday 11th March at 10.30 am  
FINE JEWELS C. (26 illus.) £2.50

Thursday 11th March at 10.30 am  
PRINTED BOOKS C. 50p

## Chester, Cheshire

Sotheby's Chester Tel: (0244) 315531

Wednesday 17th March at 11.30 am  
EUROPEAN CERAMICS, GLASS AND WORKS  
OF ART AND VERTU Illus. Cat. £1.50

Pulborough, West Sussex  
Sotheby's in Sussex Tel: (07982) 3831

This week, Tuesday and Wednesday  
CARPETS, FURNITURE, METALWORK,  
CERAMICS, GLASS AND ORIENTAL ITEMS

Tuesday 16th March at 10.30 am  
FURNITURE AND HORSESHOES

Wednesday 17th March at 10.30 am and 2 pm  
PAINTINGS, TOYS AND DOLLS

Thursday 18th March at 10.30 am and 2 pm  
SILVER AND JEWELLERY

Friday 19th March at 10.30 am  
COINS, STAMPS AND CIGARETTE CARDS  
Illus. Cat. £2

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the Catalogue Department, Sotheby Park Lane, 34-35, The Mount, Chester, Merseyside, L69 7JF. Tel: Belford 47814.



## St. James's

8 King Street, St. James's,  
London SW1Y 6GT Tel: 01-839 9060

Lowest buyer's premium  
of any major auction house - 8%

Tuesday, 9 March at 10.30 am  
JAPANESE PRINTS, PAINTINGS, SCREENS AND  
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS. Catalogue £1.50  
Wednesday, 10 March at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
PRINTED BOOKS. Catalogue £1.50  
Thursday, 11 March at 11 am  
CLARET AND WHITE BURDEAUX. Catalogue 65p  
Friday, 12 March at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
ENGLISH FURNITURE, EASTERN RUGS AND  
CARPETS. Catalogue £1.50  
Friday, 12 March at 11 am and 2.30 pm  
MODERN BRITISH AND IRISH PAINTINGS,  
DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £5  
Monday, 15 March at 11 am  
CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART.  
Catalogue £1.25  
Tuesday, 16 March at 11 am  
IMPORTANT DRAWINGS AND WATER-  
COLOURS. Catalogue £5.50  
Tuesday, 16 March at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm  
IMPORTANT ART NOUVEAU, ART DECO AND  
STYLUS C. 60-1900. Catalogue £5.75  
All catalogue prices are post paid.  
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the catalogues.  
Christie's St. James's will be open on Mondays until 7 p.m. for late night viewing.  
For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please contact: 85 Old Brompton Road, London S.W.7. Tel: (01) 581 2231.

## Overseas Sales

IN HOLLAND  
At Cornelis Schuytstraat 57, 1071 JG Amsterdam.  
Friday, 19 March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.  
PRINTED BOOKS, BRITISH AND TOPO-  
GRAPHICAL PRINTS, MAPS, OLD MANUSCRIPTS AND  
MODERN PRINTS. Catalogue £2.50 post paid.  
IN ROME  
At Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti, Piazza Navona 114.  
Wednesday, 10 March at 4 p.m.  
CERAMICS AND PORCELAIN. Catalogue £2 post paid.  
Tuesday, 16 March at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.  
PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND PRINTS. Catalogue  
£3 post paid.

## CHRISTIE'S AGENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Interagency:  
Jack Buchanan Tel: (0463) 34003  
Perth:  
Sebastian Thewes. Tel: (07968) 216  
Aberdeen:  
Sirley Campbell, B. Tel: (04995) 286  
Edinburgh:  
Michael Clayton. Tel: (031) 225 4757  
Northumbria:  
Aidan Cuthbert. Tel: (043471) 3181  
North-West:  
Victor Gubbins. Tel: (0786) 66766  
Yorkshire:  
Nicholas Brookbank. Tel: (0904) 30911  
West Midlands:  
Michael Thompson. Tel: (07462) 61891  
Cheshire:  
Philip Leatham and Rupert de Zoete. Tel: (0624) 518999  
Mid-Wales:  
Sir Andrew Duff Gordon, B. Tel: (0242) 518999  
Hampshire:  
Dennis West. Tel: (0264) 3750  
West Country:  
Richard de Pelet. Tel: (0963) 70518  
Nigel Thimbleby. Tel: (0205) 68748  
Devon & Cornwall:  
Christopher Petherick. Tel: (0726) 64672  
Kent & Sussex:  
Kim North. Tel: (0892) 31122/26  
Ireland:  
Desmond Fitz-Gerald, The Knight of Glin. Tel: (0001) 693925  
Northern Ireland:  
John Lewis-Crosby. Tel: (0396) 830574  
Isle of Man:  
Owenin Agnew-Somerville. Tel: (0624) 813 724  
Channel Islands:  
Richard de La Hay. Tel: (0534) 77582

## Legal Appointments

## Solicitor

International commerce  
£20,000+

This major international commodity trading company requires a commercial Solicitor for its expanding UK operations. It is a new post involving the establishment of a legal department to provide advice to senior executives over a broad range of commercial matters. The person appointed will work closely with the law department of the US parent company on matters such as company structure, tax and the impact of US legislation on overseas subsidiary operations. In addition, there will be consultation with legal counsel in various European, African and Asian countries where the UK group operates. Candidates must be Solicitors with at least five years' post-qualification commercial law experience. The ability to draft commercial agreements and to communicate effectively is essential. Familiarity with Common Market law is desirable. A suitable background would be either with a professional City firm serving international clients or as an in-house lawyer with an international commercial company. The remuneration and benefits package is for negotiation. Location is London.

Write for an application form or send brief CV to the address below, quoting ref: PFS879717 on both letter and envelope, and advising us of any other applications you have made to PA Personnel Services within the last twelve months. No details are divulged to clients without prior permission. Initial interviews will be conducted by PA Consultants.

## PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874



A member of PA International

LEADING SHIP OWNERS PROTECTION  
AND INDEMNITY CLUB REQUIRES  
YOUNG LAWYER

To work mainly on Charter party disputes often involving arbitration or litigation and other commercial/maritime problems, as part of an energetic, able, young team of professional people. Excellent career prospects and attractive conditions for the right person. Experience in the maritime and/or commercial fields is desirable.

Box 1456 G, The Times

## LITIGATION SOLICITOR

## LINCOLN'S INN

Le Brasseur & Bury have another vacancy for an assistant solicitor for litigation, mainly in the medical field. Applicants should have some post-qualification experience in personal injury work. Write with career details to:

Mr G. A. Hill,  
71 Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
London WC2A 3JF.

## BORED COMMERCIAL LAWYER?

Lawyer thinking himself/herself ready or better suited to entrepreneurial pursuits are invited to apply to join the management team of a company to which all clichés such as dynamic, expanding, aggressive etc. doubtless apply. No dilettantes. Commitment and acumen essential.

Apply in own handwriting to:  
Waltonbridge Ltd  
13/15 Davies Street,  
W1.  
Ref. AJH

## HAMPSHIRE/DORSET BORDER

Assistant Solicitor required to undertake litigation. Advocacy essential, general commercial experience an asset. Full C.V. to: LETCHER & SON (Ref. WS) 24 Market Place Ringwood, Hants BH24 1BS

LITIGATION SOLICITOR—June 1982 assistance. Special cases. Local and national. Full C.V. to: 200, 200A, Kenton Law Agency.

## The College of Law

## LECTURESHIPS IN LAW

Applications are invited from solicitors for a post of lecturer.

The salary will be within the scale £8,940-£14,196 p.a. (which includes a London allowance of £1,050) with the entry point depending on qualifications and experience. Normal annual increments are £408.

Apply with full personal, professional and academic details and the names of two referees to the Director, The College of Law, 27 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

## LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION, COMPANIES COURT, the matter of the application of RICHARD TIANO for an order of the Court for the appointment of a Receiver of the assets of the company, RICHARD TIANO, and in the matter of the Companies Act 1948, and in the matter of the Companies Act 1980, the Court has heard the evidence of the parties and the evidence of the witnesses and has made the following order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has made the following order: That the Receiver of the assets of the company, RICHARD TIANO, shall be appointed to receive and manage the assets of the company, RICHARD TIANO, and to pay the proceeds of the sale of the assets of the company, RICHARD TIANO, to the creditors of the company, RICHARD TIANO, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1948 and the Companies Act 1980.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1982.

Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

NOTE: Any creditors or contributories who intend to object to the appointment of the Receiver or to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Any creditor or contributory who wishes to object to the order of the Court, should apply to the Court for leave to do so, and should do so as soon as possible.

Do you  
always get  
the best price  
under the  
hammer?

By its nature, an auction is not entirely predictable. Sometimes, of course, you'll get a better price than you dared hope. On the other hand, not everyone wants to chance getting less than they expected. If you want to be sure of a fair and accurate valuation of something you treasure, come to Spink and not only will we value it — very often we'll buy it immediately. No buyer's premium. And no uncertainty. Alternatively, we'll sell it on your behalf. And you can still be certain of a good deal. Can you afford not to go to Spink?

## Spink

Spink & Son Ltd, King Street, St. James's, London SW1  
Tel: 01-830 7888 (24hr) Telex: 985711  
English Paintings and Watercolours, Silver, Jewellery, Oriental, Arms and Music, Art, Metals, Coins, Books, Bibles, Manuscripts, Paperweights

SALE BY AUCTION  
ANTIQUE, OLD, RARE  
ORIENTAL, BRITISH  
AND EUROPEAN  
PAINTINGS, WATER-  
COLOURS, DRAWINGS,  
PRINTS, MAPS, BOOKS,  
JEWELLERY, SILVER,  
GLASS, CERAMICS,  
FURNITURE, METAL-  
WORK, AND OTHER  
WORKS OF ART.  
The sale will be held  
at 10.30 am on  
Saturday, 13th March  
1982, at the  
Spink & Son Ltd,  
King Street, St. James's,  
London SW1.  
The sale will be held  
at 10.30 am on  
Saturday, 13th March  
1982, at the  
Spink & Son Ltd,  
King Street, St. James's,  
London SW1.

CHARMING newly converted first floor flat in Georgian house, 10-11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 7











# Skytrain refund hopes dashed

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Banking Correspondent

Laker Skytrain ticket holders who hoped to get their money back after the offer from Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the Laker chief executive, to foot the bill of up to £700,000 may not receive anything for several years, it emerged yesterday.

Replying to criticism that he had not gone ahead with his offer to reimburse holders of Laker Airways tickets who booked in advance and are now unsecured creditors, Mr Rowland said in a statement: "Cheques are not being sent out against all claims, which would be several millions."

"The claims will be dealt with on a pro-rata basis after the liquidators have first considered them and paid such dividends as may be available."

However, experts involved in sorting out the remains of the Laker empire think this will take a long time.

Mr Christopher Morris, of Touche Ross, the liquidators for the Jersey registered company of which Skytrain ticket-holders are now unsecured creditors said: "I would say several years—two or three years, maybe longer."

The task of the liquidators is complicated by the fact that no one knows for sure how many people booked tickets in advance or how much is owed. Touche Ross believes the figure may be 20,000 to 30,000 and are advertising for claimants to come forward.

The main sufferers among travellers of the Laker collapse have been those who booked in advance on scheduled flights and some have complained that they received no answer when they wrote to Mr Rowland.

However, he said in his statement, that he had been inundated with letters since he made his offer on television and checking and sorting the claims was taking time. "We are date-stamping the individual claims as they arrive", he said.

Lombro is still having talks with Sir Freddie Laker on trying to set up a new airline but Mr Paul Spicer, a director, firmly denied reports that a prospectus had been circulated in the City seeking backing of £105m.

He would not comment on any details but said the alleged prospectus was an internal document which was now out of date. "We are still looking at the possibility of flying for profit", he said.



## Footsteps in the sand mark end of a dream

Over the past few days, Israeli squatters who dreamt of preventing—or at least delaying—the handover of the Sinai to Egypt by April 25 have been turned out by the Israeli Army with far less violence than had been feared. Their trailers destroyed, their makeshift huts burnt down, they have departed over the silent sand dunes. Yesterday hot-houses in the village of Talmi Yosef were dismantled in the second day of the race to salvage farming materials before the final evacuation (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The expected resistance from the "stop the withdrawal" militants did not materialize but the committee representing Sinai farmers said that it would block further salvage work because the Israeli Government was "procrastinating" in the payment of compensation. Businessmen in the Sinai town of Yamit also criticized the Government's handling of the compensation issue.

Lombro is still having talks with Sir Freddie Laker on trying to set up a new airline but Mr Paul Spicer, a director, firmly denied reports that a prospectus had been circulated in the City seeking backing of £105m.

He would not comment on any details but said the alleged prospectus was an internal document which was now out of date. "We are still looking at the possibility of flying for profit", he said.

## Union complains of 'Times' conjecture

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday confirmed that it was involved in talks with leaders of small unions seeking to prevent reform of the TUC General Council.

But the TGWU threw a continuing veil of secrecy over its efforts to forestall the intention of right-wing union rivals aimed at winning permanent moderate leadership in the trade union movement.

In an open letter to *The Times*, Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the union, complained of "conjecture" in the investigation into TGWU contacts with sympathetic union officials, though his criticism was not immediately supported by union leaders who have been involved in the "stop reform" exercise.

The TGWU national officer responsible for press liaison declined two days ago to go on the record about the Transport Workers' efforts—widely known in the Labour movement—to prevent automatic seats being for sale to unions with more than 100,000 members on the TUC General Council, and the open letter

from Mr Evans is reproduced below:

Sir, With reference to the article by your Labour Editor on the front page of *The Times* today, I fail to understand how Mr Routledge could have got the impression that the TGWU is even remotely contemplating a breakaway centre of the trade unions. There is not the slightest intention to set up any rival power base to the TUC.

Certainly we have been exchanging views with other trade unions about the decision of Congress to change the structure of the General Council, but these are not with any particular group committed to left, right or centre.

As a matter of fact, to use Mr Routledge's oft repeated term "some of these are on the right, some on the left and some in the middle" is extremely concerned with the prospect of what is termed automaticity which is that certain unions would automatically have seats on the General Council.

## Oil chiefs tell of plea for lead-free petrol

Continued from page 1

that we recommended the introduction of unleaded petrol."

A question-and-answer section of the document asks: "Is lead-free petrol a practical proposition?" and answers: "Obviously it is or we would not have recommended it to Government."

The briefing takes care to distance the oil industry from the motor industry and the Government. It says the petrol-lead debate has been revived recently by CLEAR and adds: "We have no wish to be seen as an adversary of this campaign."

The briefing outlines CLEAR's objectives and says: "In general they do not sound unreasonable, as long as its supporters realize that in calling for the elimination of lead, they are in practice also calling for the elimination of high-octane petrol, with the consequent implications for the motor industry and for fuel conservation."

It says that the oil industry could start producing lead-free 2-star petrol, but most cars run on higher-octane fuel.

"If a decision was made that all new cars from a certain date should be able to run on such fuel, the car industry would need to retrofit to produce new engines, motorists would use more fuel because the lower octane fuels would give fewer miles per gallon and the accumulated costs could affect our international competitiveness."

These costs might well be thought acceptable, but it is government and not the oil industry that is the proper authority to decide in the national interest whether they are worth paying."

The briefing notes that CLEAR has suggested adjusting petrol tax rates to encourage motorists to buy lead-free petrol and says: "This is worth considering. Since lead-free petrol will cost more to produce, some such tax adjustment might be a way of encouraging motorists to use it."

Mr Des Wilson, chairman of CLEAR, said last night that the briefing made it clear that the Government was chiefly worried about the motor industry's costs if Britain went lead-free and he called on it to "come clean" about the real problem.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's Events

#### Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips attend Livery Banquet of the Worshipful Company of Carmen, Mansion House, London, 7.20.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends special performance of "Underneath the Archway" at the Prince of Wales Theatre, in aid of the Bud Flanagan Leukaemia Fund, 7.40.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends concert of Polish popular music by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Hall, 7.20.

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland, Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (from today until March 31).

Exhibitions in progress: Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 15).

Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 27).

Work by Edward Bawcutt, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until April 3).

Carol Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Room, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 4).

Talks, lectures: A History of Textile Trade Unions in the Bradford Area, by Tony Jowitt, Bradford Industrial Museum, Bradford, 7.30.

Birds of a Woodland Garden, by Mr S. Baylis-Smith, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 3.

Music: Concert by Lindsay String Quartet, University of Keele, Chapel, Keele, 8.

Concert by Brandis Quartet of Berlin, Temple Newsam, Temple Newsam Road, Leeds, 7.30.

Organ concert by Pierre Gelin, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

General: Daley's Book Display—books relating to Caribbean studies, English as a second language and South Asian studies, Bradford College, Trinity Building, Eastby Road, Bradford, 10.30 to 5.

Auctions today: Sotheby's, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: Japanese prints, paintings, screens and illustrated books, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: jewelry, 2; motorcars and literature, 2; costumes, neckties and accessories, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, Strand: silver, bronzes, maps and books, 11.

14 Earthquake spot in east—disturbance one per cent (9).

15 Times, following what they do in the corridors (8).

16 Rolling-stock item was first to be submitted (8).

17 Waits—his ruler is flapping (8).

18 Pride's remedy, swallowed by son of the preacher (8).

19 Offer—it turns out fine (7). Solution of Puzzle No 15,775.

20 Today's anniversary: William Cobbett was born at Cranham, Surrey, 1763.

21 Printed and published by Times Newspapers Ltd, 1, Cannon Row, London EC1A 3DF. This is a newspaper of record.

### Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends concert of Polish popular music by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Hall, 7.20.

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland, Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (from today until March 31).

Exhibitions in progress: Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 15).

Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 27).

Work by Edward Bawcutt, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until April 3).

Carol Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Room, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 4).

Talks, lectures: A History of Textile Trade Unions in the Bradford Area, by Tony Jowitt, Bradford Industrial Museum, Bradford, 7.30.

Birds of a Woodland Garden, by Mr S. Baylis-Smith, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 3.

Music: Concert by Lindsay String Quartet, University of Keele, Chapel, Keele, 8.

Concert by Brandis Quartet of Berlin, Temple Newsam, Temple Newsam Road, Leeds, 7.30.

Organ concert by Pierre Gelin, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

General: Daley's Book Display—books relating to Caribbean studies, English as a second language and South Asian studies, Bradford College, Trinity Building, Eastby Road, Bradford, 10.30 to 5.

Auctions today: Sotheby's, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: Japanese prints, paintings, screens and illustrated books, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: jewelry, 2; motorcars and literature, 2; costumes, neckties and accessories, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, Strand: silver, bronzes, maps and books, 11.

14 Earthquake spot in east—disturbance one per cent (9).

15 Times, following what they do in the corridors (8).

16 Rolling-stock item was first to be submitted (8).

17 Waits—his ruler is flapping (8).

18 Pride's remedy, swallowed by son of the preacher (8).

19 Offer—it turns out fine (7). Solution of Puzzle No 15,775.

20 Today's anniversary: William Cobbett was born at Cranham, Surrey, 1763.

21 Printed and published by Times Newspapers Ltd, 1, Cannon Row, London EC1A 3DF. This is a newspaper of record.

### Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends concert of Polish popular music by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Hall, 7.20.

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland, Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (from today until March 31).

Exhibitions in progress: Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 15).

Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 27).

Work by Edward Bawcutt, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until April 3).

Carol Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Room, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 4).

Talks, lectures: A History of Textile Trade Unions in the Bradford Area, by Tony Jowitt, Bradford Industrial Museum, Bradford, 7.30.

Birds of a Woodland Garden, by Mr S. Baylis-Smith, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 3.

Music: Concert by Lindsay String Quartet, University of Keele, Chapel, Keele, 8.

Concert by Brandis Quartet of Berlin, Temple Newsam, Temple Newsam Road, Leeds, 7.30.

Organ concert by Pierre Gelin, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

General: Daley's Book Display—books relating to Caribbean studies, English as a second language and South Asian studies, Bradford College, Trinity Building, Eastby Road, Bradford, 10.30 to 5.

Auctions today: Sotheby's, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: Japanese prints, paintings, screens and illustrated books, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: jewelry, 2; motorcars and literature, 2; costumes, neckties and accessories, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, Strand: silver, bronzes, maps and books, 11.

14 Earthquake spot in east—disturbance one per cent (9).

15 Times, following what they do in the corridors (8).

16 Rolling-stock item was first to be submitted (8).

17 Waits—his ruler is flapping (8).

18 Pride's remedy, swallowed by son of the preacher (8).

19 Offer—it turns out fine (7). Solution of Puzzle No 15,775.

20 Today's anniversary: William Cobbett was born at Cranham, Surrey, 1763.

21 Printed and published by Times Newspapers Ltd, 1, Cannon Row, London EC1A 3DF. This is a newspaper of record.

### Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends concert of Polish popular music by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Hall, 7.20.

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland, Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (from today until March 31).

Exhibitions in progress: Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 15).

Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 27).

Work by Edward Bawcutt, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until April 3).

Carol Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Room, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 4).

Talks, lectures: A History of Textile Trade Unions in the Bradford Area, by Tony Jowitt, Bradford Industrial Museum, Bradford, 7.30.

Birds of a Woodland Garden, by Mr S. Baylis-Smith, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 3.

Music: Concert by Lindsay String Quartet, University of Keele, Chapel, Keele, 8.

Concert by Brandis Quartet of Berlin, Temple Newsam, Temple Newsam Road, Leeds, 7.30.

Organ concert by Pierre Gelin, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

General: Daley's Book Display—books relating to Caribbean studies, English as a second language and South Asian studies, Bradford College, Trinity Building, Eastby Road, Bradford, 10.30 to 5.

Auctions today: Sotheby's, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: Japanese prints, paintings, screens and illustrated books, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: jewelry, 2; motorcars and literature, 2; costumes, neckties and accessories, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, Strand: silver, bronzes, maps and books, 11.

14 Earthquake spot in east—disturbance one per cent (9).

15 Times, following what they do in the corridors (8).

16 Rolling-stock item was first to be submitted (8).

17 Waits—his ruler is flapping (8).

18 Pride's remedy, swallowed by son of the preacher (8).

19 Offer—it turns out fine (7). Solution of Puzzle No 15,775.

20 Today's anniversary: William Cobbett was born at Cranham, Surrey, 1763.

21 Printed and published by Times Newspapers Ltd, 1, Cannon Row, London EC1A 3DF. This is a newspaper of record.

### Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends concert of Polish popular music by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Hall, 7.20.

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland, Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (from today until March 31).

Exhibitions in progress: Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 15).

Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 27).

Work by Edward Bawcutt, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until April 3).

Carol Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Room, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 4).

Talks, lectures: A History of Textile Trade Unions in the Bradford Area, by Tony Jowitt, Bradford Industrial Museum, Bradford, 7.30.

Birds of a Woodland Garden, by Mr S. Baylis-Smith, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 3.

Music: Concert by Lindsay String Quartet, University of Keele, Chapel, Keele, 8.

Concert by Brandis Quartet of Berlin, Temple Newsam, Temple Newsam Road, Leeds, 7.30.

Organ concert by Pierre Gelin, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

General: Daley's Book Display—books relating to Caribbean studies, English as a second language and South Asian studies, Bradford College, Trinity Building, Eastby Road, Bradford, 10.30 to 5.

Auctions today: Sotheby's, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: Japanese prints, paintings, screens and illustrated books, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: jewelry, 2; motorcars and literature, 2; costumes, neckties and accessories, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, Strand: silver, bronzes, maps and books, 11.

14 Earthquake spot in east—disturbance one per cent (9).

15 Times, following what they do in the corridors (8).

16 Rolling-stock item was first to be submitted (8).

17 Waits—his ruler is flapping (8).

18 Pride's remedy, swallowed by son of the preacher (8).

19 Offer—it turns out fine (7). Solution of Puzzle No 15,775.

20 Today's anniversary: William Cobbett was born at Cranham, Surrey, 1763.

21 Printed and published by Times Newspapers Ltd, 1, Cannon Row, London EC1A 3DF. This is a newspaper of record.

### Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends concert of Polish popular music by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Hall, 7.20.

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland, Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (from today until March 31).

Exhibitions in progress: Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until March 15).

Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until March 27).

Work by Edward Bawcutt, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until April 3).

Carol Weight, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Room, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until April 4).

Talks, lectures: A History of Textile Trade Unions in the Bradford Area, by Tony Jowitt, Bradford Industrial Museum, Bradford, 7.30.

Birds of a Woodland Garden, by Mr S. Baylis-Smith, De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea, 3.

Music: Concert by Lindsay String Quartet, University of Keele, Chapel, Keele, 8.

Concert by Brandis Quartet of Berlin, Temple Newsam, Temple Newsam Road, Leeds, 7.30.

Organ concert by Pierre Gelin, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

General: Daley's Book Display—books relating to Caribbean studies, English as a second language and South Asian studies, Bradford College, Trinity Building, Eastby Road, Bradford, 10.30 to 5.

Auctions today: Sotheby's, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: Japanese prints, paintings, screens and illustrated books, 10.30. Christie's, South Kensington: jewelry, 2; motorcars and literature, 2; costumes, neckties and accessories, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, Strand: silver, bronzes, maps and books, 11.

14 Earthquake spot in east—disturbance one per cent (9).

15 Times, following what they do in the corridors (8).

16 Rolling-stock item was first to be submitted (8).

17 Waits—his ruler is flapping (8).

18 Pride's remedy, swallowed by son of the preacher (8).

19 Offer—it turns out fine (7). Solution of Puzzle No 15,775.

20 Today's anniversary: William Cobbett was born at Cranham, Surrey, 1763.

21 Printed and published by Times Newspapers Ltd, 1, Cannon Row, London EC1A 3DF. This is a newspaper of record.

### Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends concert of Polish popular music by the Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra, Albert Hall, 7.20.

Paintings by William Conor, Armagh County Museum, The Mall East, Armagh, N Ireland, Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (from today until March 31).